UB TÜBINGEN

P 45

§1

The Malayaḷam or Kerala language (മലയാഴ്മ- മലയാണ്മ- കേരളഭാഷ) professes to have the letters and powers of the Sanscrit Alphabet.

These letters are

1. Vowels (സ്വരങ്ങൾ) അ ആ ഇ ഈ (or ൟ) ഉ ഊ ഋ ൠ
ă ā i ī ŭ ū ṛ ṝ

ഌ ൡ ഏ ഐ ഓ ഔ
ḷu ḷū ē ai ō au

with അം am (Anuswāram) and അഃ ah (Visargam).

2. Consonants: (വ്യഞ്ജനങ്ങൾ)

	Tenues	Aspiratæ	Mediæ	Aspiratæ	Nasales	Corresponding Vowels	Consona
a. Gutturals (കണ്ഠ്യ)	ക k	ഖ k^c	ഗ g	ഘ g^c	ങ ng	അ ആ	ഹ
b. Palatals (താലവ്യ)	ച ć	ഛ ć^c	ജ j	ഝ j^c	ഞ gny	ഇ ൟ ഏ ഐ	ശ യ
c. Cerebrals or Linguals (മൂൎദ്ധന്യ)	ട ṭ	ഠ ṭ^c	ഡ ḍ	ഢ ḍ^c	ണ ṇ	(ഋ ൠ)	ഷ ര
d. Dentals (ദന്ത്യ)	ത t	ഥ t^c	ദ d	ധ d^c	ന n	(ഌ ൡ)	സ ല
e. Labials (ഓഷ്ഠ്യ)	പ p	ഫ p^c	ബ b	ഭ b^c	മ m	ഉ ഊ ഓ ഔ	വ

f. not classed (അവൎഗ്ഗം) യ ര ല വ ശ ഷ സ ഹ ക്ഷ
y r l v,w ś ṡ s h csh

N.B. Their names akāram, kakāram etc

Their powers are to be learnt from Sanscrit

§2.

But the Malayalam Alphabet as well as the other Peninsular (or Drāvida, ദ്രാവിഡ) languages has in fact an Alphabet different from the Sanscrit. This, preserved in Tamil & the one still in use with the Māpillas of the Coast, has only the following letters.

UB TÜBINGEN

Ma I 796

Vowels அ ஆ [illegible] உ ஊ எ ஏ.
ă ā i ī u ū e ē

ஐ ஒ ஓ ஔ ஃ
āi ŏ ō au kh

It adds to the Sanscrit Vowels the short ĕ and ŏ (whence ē & ō are occasionally distinguished in writing by marks of length, thus ஏ ē, ஓ ō) & excludes the Semivowels 𑌋, 𑌌, both long & short, as well as Anuswāra & Visarga

The 18 Consonants are divided into 3 classes

1. strong C.	க k	ச ć	ட ṭ	த t	ப p.	ற ṟ
2. weak C. (nasals)	ங ng	ஞ gny	ண ṇ	ந n	ம m	ன (ன) ṉ
3. middle C.	ய y	ர r	ல l	வ v	ழ ṛ	ள (ள) ḷ

N.B. The first Class, of which the five k ć ṭ t p are each representants of a whole Sanscrit Varga (k of k, k^c, g, g^c etc) has this peculiarity that the strong sound ascribed to them belongs to them only at the Initials of a word or when written doubled, whereas in the middle of words க k – is sounded like g or German ch, ச ć like s or z, ṭ like ḍ, த t like d or th, ப p like b, bh, and even w. for the peculiarities of the letter ற and its associates see §4.

§ 3.

The formation of syllables ([illegible]) is the same as in Sanscrit. ă க is inherent to every consonant, except in the finals ṇ, n, r, l, ḷ when written ண், ன், ர், ல், ள். – ā கா is repre sented by (ാ) the sign of dirgh (ദീൎഘം. dirgham)- thus കാർ, read kār. — i ഇ is changed into the sign (ി) called വള്ളി, "the creeper" — the substitute for ī ഈ is the ദീൎഘവള്ളി (ീ) thus കി kĭ, കീ kī. — The marks of ŭ, ū are annexed below the letter, with a few different formations (viz 1. ക & ര become ku, kū കു, കൂ rŭ, rū രു, രൂ — 2. ഗ, ഛ, ത, t, bh, ś, h form ഗു, ഗൂ gŭ, gū ശു, ശൂ ću, ćū, തു, തൂ tu, tū etc —3. The remainder ണു, ണൂ ṇu, ṇū, ലു, ലൂ lu, lū etc) — ൃ, ൄ as in കൃ, കൄ kṛ, kṝ (also കു kru) — ḷu is written below the consonant, f.i. കൢ klu. — The substitutes of എ ĕ and ഏ ē is the "dot" (പുള്ളി) written before the consonant, and ei has the double dot thus കെ ke, കേ (or as in Tamil கே) kē, കൈ kei — ŏ, ō ~~have~~ use both the Pulli before, and the Dirgham after their consonant, thus കൊ ko, കോ (or as in Tamil கோ) kō; and double Dirgham makes it au f.i. കൌ, (or കൗ) kau. —

Consonants without intervening vowels (called കൂട്ടക്ഷരം, full letters) are to be written one below the other, except in case the ~~five~~ signs of the 5 final consonants (ൺ, ൻ, ർ, ൽ, ൾ) are employed, f.i. ൽക lka, but ല്ക lka; സ്സ ssa, സ്നാ snā, ഷ്ടി ṣṭi, ഷ്ഠീ ṣṭhī; Some letters when doubled receive peculiar forms ക്ക kk, ങ്ങ ng ng, ച്ച ćć, ഞ്ഞ ny, ട്ട ṭṭ, ണ്ണ or ത്ത tt, ന്ന nṉ, പ്പ pp, മ്മ mm, യ്യ yy, ല്ല ll, വ്വ or വ്വ vv. Consonants preceded by their Nasals: ങ്ക nk, ഞ്ച nća, ണ്ട ṇḍa, ന്ത nta, മ്പ mp, ന്വ nw. The first 4 Avargams y, r, l, w ~~are~~ are changed into the following substitutes 1. y ്യ thus ക്യ kya etc 2. r ്ര f.i. ക്ര kra, 3. l ്ല ക്ല kla etc 4. ്വ ക്വ kwa 5. ർ ർക rka, ർഗ rga etc

94.

Two families of Malayalam (or Tamil) letters require a particular explanation:

A. റ, ഩ, ഴ, ള. These letters are pronounced by bringing the tongue in contact with the protuberance between the upper teeth and the palate and are therefore intermediate of a sound between that of the Dentals and Palatals Cerebrals (Telugu changes them generally into the latter, Canarese into the former class of letters.) — Single റ is the European r, ṟ (f.i. വയറു wayaṟu, belly"), double റ becomes a t with a colouring of the ṟ (f.i. വയറ്റിൽ wayaṯṟil, in the belly), റ following its corresponding Nasal ഩ is sounded ന്റ, nd" with a shade of the ṟ (f.i. എന്റെ mine [illegible]).

This letter is called റകാരം to distinguish it from ര called രെഫ, which in Malayalam has a peculiarly soft sound, difficult to the European. It changes occasionally with ര f.i. വയറു, in poët. also വയർ, നീർ water in the Locat. also നീറിൽ — കാർ, കറു black, [illegible] a compound with കൂറു, part, rank" — that means (i.e. also representation its [illegible]

ള is a similar soft liquid, changes with ഴ (in Tulu regular substitute) f.i. പരിശ shield for പരിച, [illegible] for [illegible] ~~rags~~ cloth [illegible] from [illegible]. — with ഩ before Nasals f.i. മേന്മേൽ more & more" for മേല്മേൽ, നന്മ goodness and നല്ല, നന്മ what is good for നല്ലു and this for നല്ല — with റ before ന f.i. വിറ്റു, sold" for വില്ലു from വിൽ to sell, നിറുത്തു, നിറ്റു the causal verb of നിൽ, stand" — and is, when final, often dropped entirely before the strong Consonants ക, ച etc f.i. കാല്ക്കൽ, കാക്കൽ at the foot, ഒല്ലാം. ഒന്നാം. first class, കല്ലറ, കന്നറ. stone hall, [illegible] for വാതില്ക്കൽ at the door, കടല്പന്നി sea-hog, porpoise, കടല്പുറം. seashore etc from കടൽ, മണൽത്തിട്ട, (from മണൽ) sand-bank, riverisland [illegible] sprinkling the road before Kings

ന് changes before hard letters into ർ (Tamil ൻ) f.i. പിൻ, പിർപാടു after", മുൻ, മുൻപാടു, before" hence മുൽ‌പാടു present" [illegible], a high class of Brahmans" — [in poët [illegible], former birth" for [illegible].]

NB. 1. ന്റ has become generally changed into ന്ന, f.i. ഇന്റു, today" modern ഇന്ന [this change is however of a later period of the language than that of ന്ത into ന്ന. In one inscription of AD 1525 you find മൂന്റു, three" അന്റു, that day" with അന്നു, ഇന്നു.]

ഺ = ട് chiefly in compos: [illegible] = [illegible]

x) In different districts you may hear [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] for [illegible], [illegible] a N. pr. [illegible] N. pr. (when final) Initial ഺ in S. words is in M. often preceded by a vowel [illegible] ([illegible]) [illegible] for [illegible] [illegible] ([illegible]) [illegible] for [illegible]) vulg. corrupt. [illegible] for [illegible] etc [illegible] (Tulu) [illegible] (Tam.)

Bhag. വാലേൽ on the tail (from വാൽ) Sandhi Chan. വിരലേൽ on the finger

വലിക്ക to pull (a net) = വലക്ക

Sandhi

Sandhi hence S. [illegible], [illegible]. [illegible], and [illegible] [illegible] (pr) from [illegible] [illegible], [illegible]

At present ന്റ occurs only in [illegible] of some declension f.i. എന്റെ „mine" as euphonic change of എന്നുടെ see §

NB2. ര has been dropped, like ല, before several consonants — f.i. before മ as in കമ്മാളർ „workmen" from കൎമ്മം, കമ്മാരൻ a vulgar name from ധൎമ്മം, ചൎമ്മട്ടി, ചമ്മട്ടി whip, ശൎക്കര, ശക്കര sugar

B. ട, ണ, ള, ഴ are pronounced with the tip of the tongue raised perpendicularly to the roof of the mouth, all except the last are easier to a European than the corresponding letters ത, ന, ല — Where single ട, ഴ precedes a double ത, the sound is likely to be taken for that of R, on account of the rapid movement of the tongue from the middle of the palate to its station between the teeth f.i. കടത്തനാട് what Europeans call Cartanād × the Portuguese sort, hort- in native pronunciation becomes ഓൎത്ത, ഓടത്ത

There some instances of euphonic changes which will be explained in ~~the~~ etymology കണ്ണ് eye, കാണുക see, കാട്ടുക show, കാഴ്ച sight. — കൊണ്ടു past tense of കൊള്ളുക for കൊൾന്തു — വീണു past tense of വീഴുക „fall" for വീഴ്ന്തു — കേട്ടു past of കേൾക്കു to hear

ൾ is not only the final form of ള, (changed before Nasals into ൺ f.i. പോണ്ണു go from പോൾ before and നൂൽ too, ഉണ്മാനം poët. for ഉൾമാനം, വെണ്ണീറു white ashes and വെണ്ണിലാവു white moon poët. — from വെൾ) S. ഭാഷ — ഭാൾ but also the representative of ഴ, എപ്പോൾ what time? from പൊഴു, which reappears as the original form wherever the word receives an addition എപ്പൊഴും always, അപ്പൊഴുതിങ്കൽ at that very time [in poët. കാലം പൊഴുതു etc]

ഴ is a mixed sound of lr, vulgarly ~~into~~ confounded with y, and ള f.i. നേഴ്മ fine vu. നേൾമ f.i. വ്യാഴ്ച day of the week often pronounced like āycha, on the other hand മക്കത്താഴം written for മക്കത്തായം „children's inheritance", എഴുന്നേറ്റു stood up, എഴര 7½ by mistake written എയുന്നേറ്റു, എയര; നിഴൽ „shade" even pronounced like നിഡൽ

Sandhi

[In Canarese ള, in Telugu ഡ are regularly substituted to this letter — In the word [illegible], Tadbhavam of [illegible] it stands for ഡ, in സിംഹളം Ceylon Pali സീഹളം for ള

മാറ്റ് a measure from S. മാത്ര

NB.1. ള is substituted for ല in many Sanscrit words, when it serves as formation syllable of Adjectives f.i. കോമളം (~~what~~ from മല) commonly കോമളം

Initial ഴ only in ഴാഴവൻ, ഴാൾ (as it is occasionally written for മഹാളോർ „the great persons" the nobility)

NB.2. ൾ is sometimes dropped in compounds when followed by a hard letter f.i. കടത്താഴം for കൾത്താഴം — The instances of ൾ being formed into ട are rare, f.i. [illegible] from [illegible] — (Syr. grant) more common ൾ changed in ഴ as ഇരുൾ darkness, with the formation syllable ട്ട — ഇരുട്ട്

കക്കുക „to steal" for കൾക്കു, past കട്ടു

Sandhi

§5.

The remaining particulars about the letters, their powers & changes, the latter occasioned chiefly by the amalgamation of the 2 essentially different languages, the Peninsular (or Dravida) and Sanscrit are as follows:

A. Vowels. The fin[illegible] [illegible] word is not as in Sanscrit compounded with the initial vowel of the next word (except in ready made compounds, taken from Sanscrit f.i. സൂൎയ്യോദയം „sunrise" from സൂൎയ്യ-ഉദയം, മഹോത്സവം from മഹാ-ഉത്സവം) but the Initial either supplants the final short vowel (chiefly ഉ) or യ, വ (rarely ന) are inserted between the incongruous vowels.

പ്രകാശം.

a, short vowels, pronounced very rapidly.

Initial അ lost in (കെ)ടാവുക (ഔഃ) – added in അകം, അരങ്ങു

അ has after ഗ ജ ഡ ദ ബ യ ര the sound of ĕ f.i. ഗൎഭം gerbham, ജയം je- ബലം be- യമം ye- രസം re- ബഹു on account of the labials ബ & ഉ, sounds like bŏhu. – Though according to the old rule വ ought to connect final ă with an Initial Vowel (f.i. ചെയ്ക-ഉടനെ „when done" write ചെയ്കവുടനെ & ചെയ്കുടനെ, മിക്ക-ഉം write മിക്കവും) this rule is almost only observed in Infinitives followed by the Adverbial ഏ f.i. ഒക്കവെ, okka-v-ē, പൊലുകവെ, പെരികവെ. The അ of Negatives is mostly dropped f.i. ഇല്ലാത, ഇല്ലുമെ, അല്ലിന from ഇല്ല, അല്ല-ഉമെ, ഇന- also in some old Participles or Adjectives നല്ലൊരു for നല്ല-ഒരു „one good". – In most cases the അ of Verbal Nouns & Participles being a euphonic change for ഉ (q.v.) യ is inserted f.i. ചെയ്കയില്ല, vu. ചെയ്കില്ല „the doing shall not be", ചെയ്കയും „and the laying" വന്നയാൾ „the person arrived" vu. വന്നാൾ

f.i. പലവാണും
pala-w-āṇum

കുടവെന്നാനം (Bhar)
for കുടെന്നാനം
ഉച്ചനായുഴറിയവൻ (KR
even മറ്റുരുമതും (Ch.) for metre sake
പലടത്തും = പല ഇടത്തും (Bhagav)
in Inf. പൊകയില്ല = പൊകൊല്ല (Ke)
ദേവകളരചൻ never ജലാരു of the Gods – കൊളെ (Bhar)
ദേവന്മാരാരു ... (ANK)
നീൾകൂടിനെന്നാലു (Ram)
വരുന്നതുമില്ല (Ch.)
വരുമാറില്ല (Nal)

Initial sometimes before ഒ
ഓലം (from ലോകം)
Sometimes written ഒ ഉ
വാവു for ഉവാവു
ഒാവുക for ഉവാവു
often ഉരുമരുതു (Ke)

ഉ the shortest of all Vowels, used nearly like the Hebrew Shwa for insertion between consonants, remains often nearly inaudible, f.i. കൺ, കണ്ണു eye, വിൽ, വില്ലു bow, നാൾ, നാള്‌ day, പേർ, പേരു name, but when except these nouns are compounded നാൾകൾ days (കൾ plur. termin.) പേരുവിവരം „list of names" നേരുകേടു „want of truth" from നേർ, കൈവെല്ലവനു (poët) „conquered over" from വെൽ. It has become customary to leave final ഉ un~~accented~~ written, in No Malabar & Tulu it is marked over the consonant thus പൊൻ̆ = പൊൻ gold: and those who pay more attention to the written than to the living language have confounded it with അ final, a mistake of some consequence in the Chapter of Etymology. – final ഉ unaccented yields readily to any following Vowel f.i. എനിക്കില്ല, അവനില്ല = എനിക്കു ഇല്ല, അവനു ഇല്ല not to me, not to him: only before the Interrogative Particle വ is inserted പോകുന്നുവൊ, vu. പോകുന്നൊ does he go (in poët also പോകുന്നവെന്നോ, cmp. പോകുന്നെന്നോ) – In words of 2 short syllables final ഉ is accented & remains before

in പൊരുന്നുവൊ

വരുന്നൊവെന്നു (Nal)

കണ്ടുവൊ (Ke) & കണ്ടോ

any vowels f.i. [illegible], an[illegible] [illegible]ഴുത്തു Royal writ (എഴുത്തു) തിരുവവതാരം Divine Incarnation (not connected by ~~ഉ~~ വ, because the latter word is Sanscrit) [illegible], and it." (but also [illegible])

Sanscrit final ഉ is generally firm f.i. [illegible] the servant a jackal (ഉ - [illegible]) വസ്തുവിൽ (വസ്തു ഇൽ) in the thing — but a few words have become Malayalized f.i. മധുവറിഞ്ഞു knew the sweetness (മധു)

ഉ is after അ the lightest Vowel, and may often be substituted for it as connecting vowel, chiefly after the soft ല, ര, ൾ f.i. ആർ, ആരു who? vu. pronounced ārŭ, ഇരു 2, hence ഇരുവർ, ഇരിവർ 2 persons, പെരും great (in comp.) ഇരിക്ക to be instead of ഇരുക്ക (past ഇരുന്നു) [illegible] (KR) but before some [illegible] (KR) വലിയ even in poet. വലിയം, — എനിക്കു, നിനക്കു Datives of the Personal pronouns (എൻ-കു, നിൻ-കു) but നമുക്കു, നിങ്ങൾക്കു (നമ്-നിൻ). —

As a final ഇ is supported before Vowels following by an inserted യ f.i. വഴിയരികെ (വഴി അരികെ) near the way, a rule which holds good for all palatal vowels

Contraction takes place chiefly before ഉ, ഒ, as തൊട്ടുകൂടാതൊട്ടിലല്ലൊ (Bhar) neither touched, nor looked at

Both ഉ and ഇ when initials ~~change~~ before the Cerebrals and ട, ഷ pass into the sounds ~~with~~ ഒ and എ, which leaves the orthography of many words unsettled f.i. ഇടം, എടം place, ഇറങ്ങു (corr.) എറങ്ങു descend, ഇടവം Tamil എടവം (corr.) Taurus, ഉടനെ, ഒടനെ at once, ഉറെക്ക to strengthen vu. ഒറെക്ക. In most cases ഇ, ഉ are the more correct orthography, in others they have been affected in opposition to etymology f.i. തുടങ്ങുക, begin, തുടരുക continue (pronounced തൊട - and derived from the Radical തൊടു touch.)

ഋ being no Malayalam vowel, is, as far as possible, to be banished from Peninsular words f.i. എതിർത്തു withstood, നിറുത്തി made to stand, better written എതിർത്തു, നിരുത്തി or നിർത്തി. [illegible] — In Sanscrit corruptions ഇ, ഇരി, ഉ are found as substitutes for ഋ f.i. ഇടവം Taurus from ഋഷഭം, കിരിയം (Nayer) house from ഗൃഹം, വിരുത്തി Domains for വൃത്തി, മിരുഗം from മൃഗം (in hunting terms) — sometimes it is lost ശൃംഖല ചങ്ങല chain

In po. you meet with the strange compound letter ഋ f.i. ഋഷി a Rishi (Bhar) — [illegible] and [illegible]

by ~~ഋ~~ long Vowel. In General it may be observed, that the Malayalam does not like long vowels at the end of Words, but prefers such at the close of a sentence (f.i. the finite Verb ചെയ്തു, the Infinitive ചെയ്ക are written ചെയ്തൂ, ചെയ്കാ when closing the sentence).

ഈ of the Sanscrit feminine nouns is shortened in those nouns which the Malayalam has ~~received~~ incorporated f.i. [illegible] from S. [illegible] kindness

But the ആ as Nominative of S. Masculines like പിതാ is firm & supported by the standing addition of വ്, വു f.i. പിതാവു father. — The Negat. Verb വേണ്ടാ, ഇല്ലാ, is very commonly found written & spoken with short അ f.i. വേണ്ട must not.x) — Most words with [illegible]

x) It is followed by എ as [illegible] (Ram) but [illegible] (Bhg) [illegible] (KR) [illegible] (Bhg) give me [illegible] (KR) [illegible] (KR)

Initial ഉ [illegible] (Ravana) lost in [illegible] — added for Sandhi in [illegible] (KR)

On the other hand a following ന may change the ഇ into ഉ f.i. കൈകളിൽ in the hand, vu. pronounced കൈക്കുള്ളിൽ

Sanscrit Sandhi [illegible] (Adam Ram)

[illegible] (Bhar)

Final [illegible] then no y sound f.i. [illegible] ([illegible]) [illegible] ([illegible]) [illegible]

[illegible] (Bhg) from [illegible] or [illegible]

[illegible] (Bhg) — [illegible] (KR)

also [illegible] King's meal for [illegible]

[illegible] for [illegible] (Bhar)

[illegible] debts etc

sometimes for ഉ; for [illegible] sometimes for S. ഉ f.i. [illegible] (KR) for [illegible]

[illegible] (KR) [illegible]

both the sometimes lengthened [illegible]

[illegible] (KR 5)

In po. the final ഃ of Sanscrit cases & of the Neg. Verb is protected from a following vowel by ഉ
ദേവനുംവന്നു,
ഒട്ടുംഇല്ലു (Bhr)
വാരുമെന്നു (Chan) saying: come
but പോരുമാറായി (KRs)
വരുമാറായി

"fruit" in the latter [illegible] position shorten this not only into ഇ, but even into എ, as the accent rests chiefly on the preceding syllable f.i. തെങ്ങ ten-ga Cocoanut (from തെങ്ങ്കായി)

ഈ final in Sanscrit words, shortened excepting only Monosyllables f.i. പുത്രി daughter, but സ്ത്രീ woman

ഊ final is in Monosyllables protected by a ഹ്, വ് f.i. പൂ, പൂവ് flower – in other cases shortened.
ഉ closing may be dropped before vowels chiefly in Verbal terminations ആണെന്നുള്ളവനും [illegible] (KR)

ന്നു often written for ന്ന – ന്നും,
ഉള്ളവരെന്നും (KR) for ന്റെ
in middle often = ന്ന
f.i. നെന്ന് monosyllabic (KR)
അവർ – അവൻ & അവൾ (KR)
ന from ന്ന, ന്റെ
initial before labials lost
[illegible], [illegible] (for [illegible])

ഐ in old Malayalam & Tamil, a very common termination, now generally exploded f.i. തല head (old തലൈ) പറ (old പറൈ) speak – But the palatinal colouring of this vowel returns before consonantic terminations f.i. തലെക്കു or തലെക്കു to the head (തലൈ-കു) പറെഞ്ഞു or പറഞ്ഞു spoke (പറൈ-ന്തു) – The orthography in many cases unsettled, some write f.i. കൈ, കെയ്യ, others കട്ടി (hard) കൈപ്പ് (bitterness)

many ഓ arise from ആവ f.i. [illegible]
ഉപ്പോട് = [illegible]
ഓ for ആ bef. ല in [illegible]
(also Tamil) & contraction [illegible]
[illegible], [illegible]

ഓ has vowels following it after an inserted വ (yet ഉ [illegible] certainly [illegible]) & ഓ Consonants.

ഔ in [illegible] (f.i. [illegible], [illegible] = middle)
[illegible]
ഔ = ഔവ്

The Peninsular languages are averse to the Sanscrit accumulation of heterogeneous consonants, the pronunciation & ~~orthography~~ very orthography of Sanscrit words has therefore several peculiarities

പത്നി S. പത്നി
ദത്തം S. ദത്തം
ദത്ത S. ദത്ത
ദുഃഖത്തിന്റെ S. ദുഃഖത്തിന്റെ
ഭക്ഷണം. [illegible]

1. [ക്ഷ mostly pronounced like ച്ച, tcha, and ഭിക്ഷ written for ഭിക്ഷ – ത്ത pronounced nearly like double റ, ന്ന like double ന, therefore ശത്രു vu. ശത്തുരു – In words like ദർശനം a light ഇ is heard between r and s – final ർ, ഡ and ട, ഷ become ൾ, ൾ f.i. രാട് King, (Sanscr. രാട്) സൽ good for സത്, ഒട്ടും althutam, അത്ഭുതം ātmā, also ആത്മാവ് written ആത്മാവ്, though derived from tat-parat – സന്തം, ദന്നം sound like sontam, donnom, and ദ്വീപ് Island like dipu, diwu (hence Laccadivas, Maladives)]
(and ർ with ഓ in the first syllable, if required by the metre, f.i. [illegible] [illegible])

+) ഉത്തം, ഉത്തം becomes ഉത്തം (cf. ഭ്4. ഖ)
[illegible] is found written [illegible] (Bhar)

2 The strong letter: – ക stands in Tadbhavams for ഖ, ഗ, ഘ, ഹ, ക്ഷ [f.i. കത, ചക്കം for ഗംഗ്, കിരണം for ഗ്രഹം, also ചക്ക for ചക്ര, കൈമം for ഹേമം.]
– In the middle of words single ക is pronounced so softly, as to be changed into the vowel consonants, ഗ, ഹ f.i. കുമാരൻ, കുട്ടി ran red, കോവിലകം palace pronounced = kōtom, മുകൾ top = മേൽ – അടിക്കല്ലു foundation stone അരികത്തു, അടുക്കൽ near, മുകൾ, മേൽ foundationstone
ക, ഗ is often dropped പുതുക്കാരം, പുത്താരം, multitude, തെക്കോട്ടു on the Travancore shore, തെക്കം, തെക്കം – തെം, തെച്ച (fut.)
കോഴിക്കോട്, കുട്ടിച്ചാത്തൻ a Demon, ചെയ്തുകൊള്ളാം, ചെയ്തോളാം+.
+ [illegible] (po) = [illegible] for [illegible] (in a blessing)

[illegible] (better [illegible])

[illegible] [illegible] ... [illegible]

ചെമ്പോട്ടി† coppersmith, ചെരിപ്പുകുത്തി, ചെരിപ്പൂത്തി† cobler

കുഞ്ഞി, ഉണ്ണി a child (?)

[NB. In the cases marked + the loss of the consonant is compensated by lengthening the vowel]

ചാരം for ക്ഷാരം

ച sometimes for ക്ഷ f.i. ചാത്തിരർ = ക്ഷത്രിയർ the armed Brahmans, regularly [illegible]

for ഛ, ശ, ഷ, സ, as ശേവകർ, ചേകവർ, ശഠൻ ചഠൻ rogue, ശായ, ചായ colour

ശലം ചലം pus, ശ്രാദ്ധം ചാത്തം oblation to ancestors, [illegible], ചടങ്ങ a ceremony — rarely for a Tamil initial க f.i. ചീര, T. கீரை vegetable

even ദ്യൂതം changed into ചൂത game

ചേരം, കേരളം (Canar.) the name of the Country — also for ത, ചെള്ള് (T. தெள்ளு) flea, [illegible] (S. [illegible]) a compound metal, (neutral [illegible] in T. [illegible] = [illegible] [illegible])

[illegible], [illegible] close with enemy — single ച in the middle of words often changed into യ cf. [illegible] ([illegible]) [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ([illegible]) often — [illegible] for — [illegible] softened, on the other hand [illegible] for [illegible]

or into ശ (വാശിക്ക for വാചിക്ക read, [illegible] for [illegible].

[illegible], [illegible], [illegible] hunger, [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] (T. [illegible]) greenness, service

ട for ഷ in മേടം, മേഷം S. Aries — often for ഠ, ഡ, ഢ f.i. [illegible], [illegible] ടക്ക for ഢക്ക

— changes with റ, ഴ see § 4 b.

ത used for the other letters of the same row [illegible], [illegible] ask, വീഥി, വീതി street, breadth, സമം, [illegible] fair, etc [illegible], [illegible]

— double T's often changed into sibilants (cf Greek -σσω -ττω) f.i. — single ത after pal. [illegible] f.i. [illegible] — but especially into palatals after palatal vowels [illegible], [illegible] — [illegible] T. பித்தளை brass, [illegible], [illegible] seized, [illegible], [illegible]

— on the contrary ത is found for a palatinal in [illegible] ([illegible]) [illegible] [illegible] ([illegible]) child, for a sibilant in [illegible] = [illegible] [illegible] for [illegible]

— single ത in the middle often swallowed [illegible] for [illegible], [illegible] Temple pronounced nearly like moytom [illegible] for [illegible] N.pr. [illegible] [illegible] like poyinettu

പ substituted for ഫ, ബ, ഭ (കുംഭം, കുമ്പം Aquarius, [illegible], [illegible])

— single പ in the middle changed into വ, & sometimes coalescing into labial vowels f.i. ഉപചാരം, [illegible] civility [illegible], [illegible]. [illegible] N.pr. of a plant [illegible], ദ്വീപ് Island, hence [illegible] Islander N.pr. of a cast, [illegible], [illegible] from — [illegible] — [illegible] [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] a N.pr. of a battlefield [illegible] — [illegible], [illegible], [illegible]

Mal has thro' S. influence initial ര f.i. [illegible] for [illegible] —

Sibilants often changed into ച, ത (see above) as [illegible], [illegible] a lunar Asterism, [illegible], [illegible] a Demon, [illegible] (Can. [illegible]) [illegible], സൂചി, ഊശി needle

Initial സ occasionally dropped [illegible], സീസം, ഈയം lead, [illegible], ആയിരം 1000 (S. സഹസ്രം, Can. സാവിര) [illegible] അന്തി evening — even ശ is lost in ശ്രേണി, ചേണി, ഏണി a ladder

ഹ in Mal for ഗ, ഘ, f.i. [illegible] ([illegible]) [illegible], S. [illegible] (Lampto) [illegible]

ശ്രവണം, ഓ

ശ lost in the beginning [illegible] from [illegible] (Bhe)

ഞ occurs singly in S. words, is mostly written ം f.i. ശ്രോതം but ഞ when mute & preceding as ശാന്തം, ഭൃംഗവൽ S.

3, The Nasals – ന്‍ and ണ stand sometimes for ല – f.i. in the Relative Participle of past tenses in ഇ – ഓടിയ, poët ഓടിന, „who ran" ചൊല്ലിനാൻ, ചൊല്ലിയാൻ (poët) he said, നരം from S. ജരാ gore, ഞണ്ടു, Can. ഏണ്ടി crab, ഞാൻ I from the obsolete യാൻ – thence ഞ in the beginning of some words is not always firm ഞായിറു vu. ആയിറു, ഞാഞ്ഞൂൽ vu. ആഞ്ഞൂൽ, നാഞ്ഞിൽ generally നാഞ്ഞിൽ – ഞണ്ടു (ഞണ്ടു – ഞെണ്ടു) with long vowel to compensate for the lost consonant, ഏലങ്ങ്, ഒരോന്നു commonly ഏത്തു, ഓരോന്നു – നീന്തു swim (Can. ഈസു)

ഞായിറാഴ്ച, etc ഞെണ്ടൊന്നു ഞണ്ടൊന്നു

ഞണ്ടു ഞണ്ടു, ഞണ്ടു ഞെണ്ടു

final M, generally written with Sanscrit Anuswara, changes easily into other nasals corresponding with the consonant following

Sandhi

f.i. വരുംതോറും at every coming – with ന്തു – പഴംതിന്നു ate fruit – ന – വരുന്തോറും from വരും-തോറും, പഴന്തിന്നു written ... എഴുതു – എഴുതു write – എഴുതു –

ൽ in a few cases is changed in a similar way f.i. the oblique case postposition ഇൽ composed with കൽ forms ഇങ്കൽ (ലോകത്തിങ്കൽ in the world) ... vu. ... ഞാൻ plur ഞാങ്ങൾ written ഞാങ്ങൾ, നാങ്ങൾ. – so even ഇവൻ and ഉവൻ (composed with വൻ of വ) commonly ഇവൻ, ഉവൻ (vu.) [illegible] in പോന്നവൻ (– ഇവൻ –)

ഇതിലിന്നു വരിക (...

[illegible] but on the otherhand ... for ... (...) sky

[illegible] (prov)

Double Nasals are preferred in Malayalam pronunciation to nasals combined with medial letters: therefore

a. final ം or ം with the plural termination കൾ does not form ങ്കൾ but ങ്ങൾ f.i. മരം. pl. മരം-കൾ, മരങ്ങൾ – കുടം. Tadbh. ഘടം, now കുടം, ... a red vessel ... ങ്ങൾ, ...

b. ന്ദ is generally changed into ന്ന f.i. നെഞ്ചു, ..., heart, breast, കടിഞ്ഞൂൽ firstborn of ... , ... knew (from അറിന്ദു for അറിന്തു)

Sandhi
In poëtry ൽ ന്ന found written ...ന്നാൻ, ...ന്നാൻ (Chan)

c. Sanscr. ണ്ണ is pronounced like ണ്ണ f.i. ഖണ്ഡം piece Khannam

~~[illegible] (prov)~~

d. ന്ന pronounced like nn f.i. ലജ്ജ shame ninna – ന്നു in many past tenses is changed into ന്നു f.i. വന്നു for വന്തു came

e. ംബ sound like mm f.i. കുടുംബം household spoken കുടുമ്മം, – and ... found written ...

f. ന്ത changed generally into ന്ന (see § 4)

Sandhi
cf. the latin Terminations am, um, em, mute before vowels

NB. final ം in Nouns is a particularly light syllable, which yields before many vowels, especially before long ഏ f.i. ..., ..., ... from ..., ..., ... before ..., ...
..."

4.) The Vowel consonants യ, വ and the[illegible] [illegible]ny changes

യ Initial is often written ഏ f.i. in Vairaghya Chandrodayam (poet) for metre's sake ഏമഭടന്മാർ from യമഭടന്മാർ Yama's peons. ഏജമാനൻ (in Script) from യജമാനൻ [illegible] (Vell. for യദുക്കൾ)

– എ is therefore often written യ, as the e sound predominates sufficiently in യ f.i. യെവൻ (from എവൻ) ~~[illegible]~~ for ~~[illegible]~~

– also final ~~യ~~ എയ is often contracted into ഇ f.i. the Rel. ~~participle~~ [illegible] in Genitive postpositions ഉടെ, the Infin. [illegible] കായ, vu. കാരെ – final ്യ ya of S. nouns becomes ി f.i. കന്യ – കന്നി Virgin

സന്ധ്യ – അന്തി
[illegible]

– the orthography of ~~final~~ the mute യ് is not decided, generally ി is added to y thus നായ്, നായി dog (modern) but plur. നായ്ക്കൾ – ആയി but also ആയ്പോയി (āy-pōyi) ആയിട്ടു (āy-iṭṭu) very often this യ് or യി is dropped f.i. പാമരം mast (from പായി sail) പാവിട്ടു bawled (from പായി). This ~~explains~~ prepares for the farther reduction of ആയി to ആ f.i. in [illegible] (see ആ)

in po. [illegible] etc, but also two syllables [illegible] Sandhi

യ is inserted between disagreeing vowels to obviate hiatus, even after എ, ~~wherein~~ f.i. [illegible] – [illegible] write [illegible]

– After palatinal vowels യ often replaces വ f.i. തിയൻ from തീവൻ, [illegible], [illegible] vulgo [illegible], [illegible] – often it stands for other Palatals f.i. [illegible], [illegible] from [illegible], [illegible] ([illegible] from [illegible]) – and passes into ഞ, ന (cf. ഞ) especially in the relative participle of past tenses in ി f.i. [illegible], [illegible] said

even for [illegible]
[illegible] an asterism
[illegible] vu. pronounced [illegible]

വ a letter inserted between Vowels, chiefly after U, O, ഊ – in many cases യ has become substituted for it (f.i. after ഇ) [illegible] vu. [illegible] N.pr. of a dynasty (cf. യ)

Many വ chiefly ~~at~~ Initials of second members in Compounds are lost f.i. കൊണ്ടു-വാ bring കൊണ്ടാ, (കൊണ്ടുവാ – കൊണ്ടാ (po & vu)) തരവേണം must give തരേണം, even തരണം, വരുവാൻ vu. വരാൻ, വേണ്ടു [illegible] vu. വേണ്ടു (and even വേണ്ടു for വേണ്ടുവ) [illegible] ([illegible]) [illegible] from [illegible] [illegible] from [illegible]-വ-ഇടവു, [illegible] (വെക്കുവർ, വെക്കാർ) from [illegible] – In some cases the loss of the consonant is compensated by a lengthened Vowel [illegible] becomes [illegible] with long [illegible] ([illegible]) [illegible] Imper. [illegible] (similar [illegible]) [illegible] (po) [illegible] (Can. [illegible]) [illegible] – [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible]

[illegible] vu. pronounced [illegible], cry out

{[illegible] N.pr = [illegible]
{[illegible]

[illegible] – [illegible] (Tham)
[illegible], [illegible]

വ often stands for മ, as well as മ for വ, f.i. മസൂരി, വസൂരി small pox, മണ്ണാൻ, വണ്ണാൻ washerman, [illegible], [illegible] maternal uncle, [illegible], [illegible]

മീശ, വീശ whiskers – മിഴി (correct) com. വിഴി eyeball etc

[illegible] – [illegible]

[illegible] – [illegible], [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

6

final ം [illegible] the particle ഉം, thus [illegible] also [illegible] ഓം. [illegible] is found — [illegible] "sailing and floating" — The 2 future terminations as ഏം, [illegible] are originally equivalent contraction ([illegible] etc)

*) in poet. also ങ, ഞ, ണ, ന
[illegible] (Bhar)
[illegible] (Bhar)
[illegible] girdle
[illegible] (Bhar)
[illegible] (KR)
[illegible] (KR)

5, The 4 strong letters [illegible] are often doubled, when initials of a second member in compound words, put for in poetry wherever words are closely united f.i.

after long vowels പൂ പൂത്തു the flower blossomed, തീ [illegible] fire caught — എന്നെപ്പോലെ like me — [illegible] heard the sound — പിതാ – ക്കൾ (Plur.) fathers.

[illegible] rain-cloud
[illegible]

after final ഐ, ഇ f.i. [illegible] striped-tiger's skin [illegible] (Sivapuram) — [illegible] — [illegible] (poet) or [illegible] (and most past tenses in ഇ) [illegible] (Vet. Bhar)
[Except [illegible] in poet etc [illegible] drinking mother's milk
not after Vet. Past [illegible] which have a firm ഉ [illegible]

[illegible] (amid)
[illegible] (Bhar)

after ഉ only in unaugmented short syllabic words, f.i. [illegible] a new word, but [illegible] cattle-etc puttu-chol, but pannu-kali
yet in Bhar. [illegible] pearlbunch on the other hand [illegible] (Ram)

[illegible] (KU)

after [illegible] f.i. [illegible] (adverse-head) enemy [illegible] battlefield [illegible] the milky sea — [illegible] (NK) but [illegible] (po)

even [illegible]

NB. [illegible] with its in Verbal Noun [illegible] does not quite comply with this rule. [illegible] is indeed the common form in which [illegible] occurs, but there are old compounds with [illegible], which may change its [illegible] into [illegible] f.i. [illegible]

The ~~final~~ liquids ൾ ൽ ർ when closing short syllables are doubled as soon as the word is augmented f.i. [illegible] — [illegible] (the obl. case) [illegible] the pair of feet [illegible] — [illegible] (po)

short vowels & doubled cons. [illegible]
corresp. long vowels & single cons. [illegible]
Sandhi as in Sanscr. [illegible] — rhyme [illegible] (Nal 4) = [illegible]
[illegible] (Nal 4)

II Chapter Etymology

§7.

All peninsular languages form their words from 3 kinds of Radicals 1., Verbal Roots, of one or 2 syllables f.i. ചാ to die, തരു, give കൊൾ or കൊള്ളു hold 2., Pronominal or Demonstrative Radicals as ഇ here, അ there – all these are monosyllabic 3., Imitations of sound as ഹാ ഹാ alas, കളകള description of water boiling, etc

The Words formed from these Roots are 1. Verbs, comprising not only the whole range of actions & situations, but also qualities resting in subjects. Not only Adjectives & Adverbs, may be recognized as parts of the Verb, in consequence of the peculiar power of the Peninsular Participles, but even the greater number of conjunctions are ~~rendered~~ expressed by the extensive use of a few Verbs (chiefly ആക എന്ന) & all Negation is confined to Verbs

2. Nouns, formed mostly from Verbal Roots, augmented by a large stock of substantives imported from Sanscrit, (through the Brahmans) from Arabic or Syriac (through the Mapillas) & from ~~the various~~ a few European languages (chiefly Portuguese). As the formation of most of the nouns in use does on this account fall beyond the range of Malayalam grammar, as also many Verbs are formed from Sanscrit & Malayalam Nouns we follow the native custom ~~of~~ in treating first of the noun, giving at the close of the Chapter of Verbs some account concerning the formation of properly Malayalic~~m~~ nouns.

3. The Pronouns follow, accompanied by the Numerals, – both of very ancient origine, uninfluenced by Sanscrit. The Indefinite Pronouns are appended, for although an aggregate of the most different Parts of Speech, the way of using them in the language is very uniform.

4. As there are no adjectives, the nouns of quality, consisting of old Verbal roots with their Participles & other derivations, together with the formation of Personal & Abstract Nouns from substantives are substituted in their place.

5. After the Chapter of Verbs the origine of the different kinds of Particles and Adverbs remains to be shown

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§8. The Noun. Genders
നാമങ്ങൾ

Malayalam has 3 genders, the Masculine (പുല്ലിംഗം) feminine (സ്ത്രീലിംഗം) the Neutre (നപുംസകം). The 2 first embrace only rational beings, with a few mythological or poëtical personifications (f.i. സൂൎയ്യൻ Sun, used masc. & neutr. ധ്രുവൻ the Polar Star – N.pr. of a deified Sage, but also used of a Southern pole (ദക്ഷിണധ്രുവൻ) കുറുക്കൻ the fox, masc in the fable) The neutre includes all other nouns, also those Sanscrit nouns which though of neutre signification have masculine or feminine terminations. [illegible]

ഉം വാനരക്കൂറ്റൻ [illegible]
കൂറ്റൻ a young bull

The masculine has no uniform termination, yet അൻ may be regarded as the general masculine form of Malayalam Nouns. It represents constantly the Sanscrit അഃ f.i. പുത്രഃ S. പുത്രൻ Malayalam – son; the Peninsular മകൻ son (from obsol. മക child). – In a few cases അൻ is neutral, less extensively however than in Tamil, f.i. പ്രാണൻ S. ജീവൻ S. life. (cf. എവൻ inter. Pron. ഏതുവൻ)

The feminine terminations in common use are especially 3.
a.) അൾ only in Malayalam words f.i. മകൾ daughter. This formation common to Tam. ~~Tel.~~ Mal. Can. Tulu is proved by its confined use in Telugu to originate in ആൾ „person".
b.) ഇ (changing according to the laws of Euphony in ത്തി, ച്ചി, ട്ടി) both in Malayalam words as ഒരുത്തി one woman (fem. of ഒരു-വ-ൻ one) പെണ്ടി and പെണ്ണ് a female, തമ്പുരാട്ടി Lady (fr. തമ്പുരാൻ as if for തമ്പുരാൾ) വേലത്തി a midwife of the വേല caste, ഇടച്ചി shepherdess (from ഇടയൻ for ഇടൈയൻ) even നായരിച്ചി a Nayerwoman (from honorific plur. നായന്മാർ) ആശാരി – ആശാരിച്ചി carpenter m.f.
and especially in well domesticated Sanscrit words f.i. the Personal affix -ക്കാരൻ m., ക്കാരത്തി f. (as പണിക്കാരത്തി maidservant) ജ്യേഷ്ഠത്തി, അനുജത്തി elder, younger sister, ലുബ്ധത്തി avaricious woman, ദുഷ്ടത്തി wicked (even in po. ദുഷ്ടത്തിയായ [illegible] Crishn. L.)
c.) ഇ not only in Sanscrit (shortened from ഈ as ഭഗിനി) but f.i. തോഴി female friend (from തോഴൻ) the Castnames മലയൻ, മലയി – പറയൻ, പറയി (പറച്ചി is a Tamil Pareiar woman) പുഷ്പിണി (പുഷ്പകത്തി the wife of the Pushpaka class)

NB. The termination അ, shortened of S. ആ is very common in books only f.i. in S. Adjectives & Participles, used in Malayalam as personal nouns (പ്രിയൻ m. പ്രിയ f. a dear one ഇഷ്ടൻ, ഇഷ്ട – (ഭാൎയ്യ ഇഷ്ടയായിരിക്കേണം) കാന്തൻ, കാന്ത a beloved, married person

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The Neutr terminations are chiefly

a. ഉ whether written as in shortvowelled Bisyllables f.i. തെരുവു street or not written as in ചുവര്, ചുവരു, wall, തേരു chariot, അത് or അതു it

b. അം not only in Sanscr. as ധൎമ്മം duty, പാപം sin, but also in proper Mal. മരം tree

§9 Number

The Singular is called ഏകവചനം, the Plur. ബഹുവചനം.

1. The common form of the plural is the affix കൾ T.M.C.Tu (rare in Tel.) perhaps from the Radical കൊൾ, "comprising" –

2. Masculines in അൻ change it in അർ, to which കൾ may be added f.i. ഇവൻ this man, ഇവർ (poet ഇവൎകൾ) these (fem. as well as m.)

3. An other Plural affix to masculine & feminines is മാർ (with കൾ – മാർകൾ for മക്കൾ [illegible] (Tulu) – rarely മാൎകൾ) ~~with a changed~~ originally ~~from~~ വർ, another form of അവർ „they" (Tel. Tamil) f.i. of പുത്രന്മാർ sons, പുത്രിമാർ daughters. ഭാൎയ്യമാർ wives (po. [illegible]) – A honorific plural may be formed by the addition of അവർ, അവൎകൾ to the Singular f.i. രാജാവവൎകൾ „they, the King" or „You the King" – which form serves occasionally in poet for the common plural f.i. സ്ത്രീയവർ women, vu. സ്ത്രീകൾ.

– A contraction of അവർ viz. ആർ is of rare occurrence f.i. നമ്പിമാർ, നമ്പിയാർ persons of the Nambi class; നല്ലാർ in po. (നല്ലാരാലിംഗനം Veir. Chandr.) ~~is better considered as~~ plur. of an obsolete നല്ലാൾ „the good man" ~~than as contraction of നല്ലവർ, for which~~ നല്ലാർ ~~in the signification~~ „fine women" ~~occurs very commonly~~.

Quite alone stands the plural of the feminine ആൾ in poetry [illegible] f.i. അവളുടെ മക്കളും മകളോരും her sons & daughters (Bhar)

N.B. 1. കൾ is added to nouns in ഉ or ഋ, and ~~with~~ accented

ഉ with doubled ക്ക f.i. പിതാക്കൾ, പിതാക്കന്മാർ or പിതൃക്കൾ S. fathers, ജന്തുക്കൾ animals, [illegible] M. കഴുക്കൾ streets (KU.) eagles (in South തെരുവുകൾ, കഴുകന്മാർ)

ജനങ്ങൾ (po) men; പശുക്കൾ S. cattle; പൂക്കൾ flowers; [illegible] (Devi M.); കഴുക്കൾ (KR 4); [illegible] (KR)

Unaccented ഉ and the palatals യ (for ഇ) ഇ, ഈ do not double ക f.i. സമ്പത്തുകൾ S. [illegible] [illegible], കടലുകൾ, നായുകൾ from സമ്പത്ത്, [illegible], കടൽ, നായ്, സ്ത്രീകൾ, [illegible], കാളുകൾ from സ്ത്രീ, [illegible], കാൽ – Exceptions സജ്ജനങ്ങൾ and സത്തുകൾ S. „the virtuous" (where ഉ is generally mistaken for an original Sanscrit ഉ) on the contrary സന്ധുകൾ (Veir. Ch.) „the joints", ~~where the original S. ഉ has become Malayalized~~ ([illegible]) നായ്ക്കൾ dogs (regularly നായുകൾ) [illegible] Bisyllabic നാലികൾ (KG)

Nouns in ം join the Nasal with കൾ by changing it into ങ്ങൾ f.i. മരം, മരങ്ങൾ trees, ദാരങ്ങൾ (plur. honor.) a wife.

This Nasal termination is affected by several other nouns

പൈതങ്ങൾ (പൈതൽ) children

N.B. plural also of Collective nouns f.i. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] part of surface (KR) [illegible] കൾ

ജീവന്മാർ living beings

[illegible], [illegible] N. [illegible]
[illegible], [illegible] the Queen
നല്ലോരാർ (po) good friends

ഋ maintained in plural. [illegible] (Bhar) different meaning, also [illegible] bowstrings, sinews [illegible] ഞാണുകൾ (Gan) but also [illegible]

+ but also [illegible] (KG.)
& [illegible] always [illegible] (KG)
[illegible], [illegible]

കാൽകൾ (KR)
+ [illegible] (KG.) for metre's sake
= [illegible] (KG) [illegible] (KR)
[illegible] (KR)
[illegible] (Devi M.) plural of [illegible]
also [illegible] (Bhar) even [illegible]
[illegible] = [illegible] (Ram)
and vulgo [illegible] (better [illegible] from Sing [illegible] Tadbh. [illegible])
KR [illegible] (KR)

ഋ Roots are in Malayalam changed into ഉ, pl. [illegible] but ഋ [illegible] S. officiating priest has ഋ[illegible] (K.R.) (in Vy. K. ഋ[illegible])

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This Nasal termination is affected by several other nouns as പൈതൽ, (–തങ്ങൾ) children ആൺ, പെൺ (ആണുങ്ങൾ, പെണ്ണുങ്ങൾ) males, females – the plurals ആങ്ങൾ, പെങ്ങൾ being used honorifically for brother, sister and forming new plurals ആങ്ങളമാർ brothers പെങ്ങന്മാർ sisters –

f.i. കുഞ്ഞികിടാങ്ങൾ (Bhg)
കിടാവ് youth has കിടാങ്ങൾ & കിടാവുകൾ, ദൈവതങ്ങൾ occurs with ദൈവതമാർ, –തകൾ – പ്രാണൻ (പ്രാണങ്ങൾ life (= plur. חיים)
[illegible] still at liberty [illegible]
irregular imitations of the Nouns in അൻ are: തമ്പുരാക്കൾ, തമ്പുരാക്കന്മാർ Lords, or honor. Lord (from തമ്പുരാൻ) പെരുമാക്കന്മാർ Emperors, (from പെരുമാൾ or obsol. പെരുമാൻ a.T.) ഭൂതാക്കന്മാർ Demons, more dignified than ഭൂതങ്ങൾ
even from fem. അമ്മ: അമ്മാക്കന്മാർ (Bhar)

NB. 2. അർ, മാർ are the proper termination of personal Nouns – But some nouns prefer the latter constantly f.i. ബന്ധു kinsman, ജ്യേഷ്ഠൻ, നാത്തൂൻ husband's sister, അമ്മ mother – ജ്യേഷ്ഠന്മാർ etc. elder brothers etc. – Others add മാർ to ~~terminations~~ final letters unaccustomed to that termination f.i. പിള്ള child പിള്ളരുകൾ children, പിള്ളർ boys, sailors, labourers (also in poet) and പിള്ളകൾ (Pay. rel) മങ്ക (ladies of മങ്ക) pl. മങ്കമാർ (Bhg.)
Many personal nouns prefer കൾ: f.i. മൂപ്പുകൾ; വണിക്കുകൾ Merchants, friends (rarely –മാർ) – മകൻ, മക്കൾ with their Compounds മരുമക്കൾ etc. have a plural of common gender of common gender, tho' mostly masc. A similar plural is ദേവകൾ മക്കൾ (from മക്ക neutr.) Deities, അസുരകൾ Devils, ശിഷ്യകൾ disciples (besides ശിഷ്യർ (KR) ദേവന്മാർ m. ദേവിമാർ f. which are more dignified.) മന്ത്രികൾ ministers (Bhar) വൈദ്യകൾ വന്നാർ (Bhar) the physicians came രാജകൾ kings, better രാജാക്കൾ – രാജാവ് has either രാജാർ, രാജാക്കന്മാർ or contracted –ക്കൾ

NB. 3. Two obsolete forms of the plural remain to be mentioned as the change of ർ into ൻ – മൂത്തവർ, മൂത്തോർ, മൂത്തോൻ an elder വാഴുന്നവർ, വാഴുന്നോർ, വാഴുന്നോൻ a ruler, both titles of provincial chieftains [in Telugu ൻ has become the regular form of the plural]

6., ൾ for കൾ in കൈമൾ, കമ്മൾ, കയ്മൾ (,,the hands") title of a feudatory, നമ്മൾ we for നാങ്ങൾ, and the oblique case നമ്മൾ our (in നമ്മൾ കിടാവ് title of a Minister). – A plur. of the first honorific plural is കമ്മാർ the Caymals, with loss of the liquida, as also in കോയിമ്മാർ kings (from കോയിൽ palace, Government)

ദാരങ്ങൾ pl. of ദാരം wife (also the plur. used for sing.)

കാട്ടിലെ ജീവങ്ങൾ (Bhg) beings [illegible]
ഭൂതങ്ങൾ ഭൂതങ്ങൾ (KR)

(ഭൂതാക്കുന്നതിനായിട്ടു (Vet. Bhar)

പുരുഷന്മാർക്കു (Dam. N)
പാണ്ഡുപുത്രന്മാർക്ക് (KR 5)
ശിഷ്യകൾ
double രാജാക്കൾ (Ker. Ram)
[illegible] (KR)
[illegible] (Bhg)
Of fem. in plur. either മാർ or കൾ f.i. നാരി
കൾ [illegible] f.i. നാരി
[illegible] despairing, freed of the passion of love (KR) [illegible]
[illegible] (KR)
[illegible] (Bhg)
[illegible] (KR)

(അസുരകൾ (Bhar) KR

ഗുരുവൈദ്യന്മാർ വന്നാർ ദേവ
മാർ (KR) Devas ദൈവതങ്ങൾ

§10. The Cases (വിഭക്തി)

Native Grammarians have adopted the 7 or (with Vocativ) 8 cases of the Sanscrit and tried to render them in the following manner:

1. പ്രഥമ Nominativ with സംബോധന (ഃ) Vocativ — കർത്താ
2. ദ്വിതീയ Accus. എ — കർമ്മം
3. തൃതീയ Instrumental ആൽ, കൊണ്ടു, ഹേതുവായിട്ടു, നിമിത്തം, കാരണം. (സാഹിത്യ)
   Social ഓടു, ഊടെ
4. ചതുർത്ഥി Dat. ആവന്നായ്ക്കൊണ്ടു, ഇൽവെച്ചു, ക്കു — സമ്പ്രദാനം.
5. പഞ്ചമി Abl. ഇങ്കൽനിന്നു, ഇവനെപ്പോക്കൽ, — അപാദാനം.
   Compar. ഇവനെക്കാൾ
6. ഷഷ്ഠി Genit. ഒരുവന്റെ, ന്റെ, ഉടെ, ക്കു — സംബന്ധം. (ശേഷഃ)
7. സപ്തമി Loc. ഇൽ, കൽ, വക്കൽ, വെച്ചു, വിഷയം. — അധികരണം.

Most of these formations can only be investigated in the Syntax, the real cases are

1. the Nominativ — 2. the oblique case, from which all the others depend, as ~~is most~~ may ~~will~~ be seen from the Declension of the ~~pers~~ pronoun. In some nouns the Nominativ & oblique have the same form, f.i. with all plurals in ർ as well as in ൾ, the nouns in ആൾ, most nouns in ഇ, ഐ — others chiefly those in അം, ടു, റു form it by adding ഇ, ന്ന — and these as well as those in ഉ may add ഇൻ, a obsol. noun of the same import as ഇടം, place" —
3. The Accusative is എ, or ഐ (Tam. ഐ) added to the oblique form (orig. [illegible] — exc. in Cr. G. often ക്കു in [illegible] precede.)
4. The Instrumental ആൽ, a Verbal Noun = ആകൽ „being" — The ~~Instrumental~~ Social ഓടു (in poët. short ഒടു) „with" from a Radical ഒ, ഒട „to be one" — 5. The Dativ is ക്കു, which has however ~~in n~~ „~~before~~ after ന given way to the Genitiv formation ന for ക്കു, ഉ*) — 6. The Genitiv has ഉടെ from ഉടയ a participle „possessing" or the old Tamil Genitiv ഇൻ ന്റെ, changed before ന into ന്റെ (but in the South ന്ന ഉ = [illegible]) and generally augmented by the particle എ. — 7. The Locativ is in many cases identical with the oblique case — generally however nouns significative of place are added f.i. കൽ „quarter" shortened into കൽ, ഇൽ „room, house" (never after ഇൻ, as both are synonymes) — poët. ഇട „place" ‡ — and the more determinative nouns, ഉൾ, ഉള്ളിൽ (ഉടെ, ഉള്ളു) ([illegible]), ഉൾ, [illegible], „inside" [illegible] (shortened [illegible]) പുറം outside, മുൻ etc. „before" പിൻ, പിറകു „after" മേൽ, കീഴു „above under" — Both the Locat and oblique case may be strengthened by the emphatic എ, and the addition of ക്കു forms a new Local Dativ ഇങ്കലെക്കു, ഉള്ളിലെക്കു „into it" — In order not to disturb the adopted number of cases we write the oblique case with the cognate Locativ, and give to the Abl.

[illegible] (KR) [illegible]

‡ f.i. [illegible] (KR) the arrow hit the heart. [illegible] hid himself betw. the legs of the eleph. — [illegible]

[illegible] at that time ([illegible]) [illegible] into the country and [illegible] (vu. written) [illegible] (KR) also leave & going into the jungle [illegible] KR)

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*) Mapillas say സുൽത്താനിക്കു, ദീനിക്കു, „to the Sultan, to religion" inserting a euphonic ഇ (as in „എനിക്കു, to me.")

9

വായിങ്കൽ നിന്നു പുറപ്പെട്ടു (Vy) from the mouth
ഇരുന്നക്കെടുത്തുവച്ചു (Gan) ഇരുന്നു (KR

which is only a composition of the Loc. with the parti
often contracted to [illegible]
നിന്നു (having stood in" = "out of, from) the place it occu-
pies in Sanscrit. — The Vocativ is either formed by the addition of ഏ emphatic to the Nominativ, or by the rejection of the masculine termination ~~[illegible]~~ ൻ f.i. മകനേ, പുത്രാ o son! from മകൻ, പുത്രൻ S. [illegible] hear thou great sinner!

§ 11. The 2 Declensions.

There are 2 declensions, one without an ostensible Oblique case, with the Dative ക്കു and the Genitiv ഉടെ, — and the other with ന്നു, ന്റെ in those two cases, occasioned by the oblique ഇൻ, or termination ൻ

I The first declension comprises all plurals in കൾ and ർ, all feminines in അൾ, and nouns with final ഉ, ം, ഐ, [illegible], [illegible] (with a few instances of nouns in ൾ and ർ of II, b.)

a. plural. 1. പുത്രർ, പുത്രന്മാർ sons മരങ്ങൾ trees

2. Acc	— രെ	— രെ	— ളെ (also — ര f.i. അവരര "and them" in po.)
3. Instr	— രാൽ	— രാൽ	— ളാൽ
Soc.	— രൊടു	— രൊടു	— ളൊടു
4. Dat.	— ൎക്കു	— ൎക്കു	— ൾക്കു
5. Abl	— രിൽ നിന്നു	— രിൽ നിന്നു	— ളിൽനിന്നു
6. Gen	— രുടെ	— രുടെ	— ളുടെ (ടെ f.i. മത്തകരികൾടെ KR)
7. Loc.	— രിൽ	— രിൽ	— ളിൽ
Voc. ഏ	— രെ, രേ	— രെ, രേ	— ളേ

NB. The Genitive – കളുടെ is even in poetry often contracted കളെ, കടെ f.i. മത്തവാരണങ്ങടെ, of mad elephants" സല്ക്കൎമ്മങ്ങടെ ഫലം, the reward of good actions" (Vair. Chand.)

പുരവാസികടെ (KR
മനോരഥങ്ങടെ

An oblique case ഇൻ appears occasionally before the affixed nouns മേൽ, നിമിത്തം, പ്രകാരം, മെൽ f.i. മരങ്ങളിന്മേൽ upon the trees

b. Nouns in അൾ (chiefly fem.) ഉ, ഐ, ആയ് — this has an oblique case before to II, b. — വായ് mouth

N മകൾ — പുത്രി daughter — കൈ hand — വായ്
Acc മകളെ — യെ — കൈയെ and കൈയിനെ — വായിനെ (നാവിനെ [illegible])
D. മകൾക്കു — ക്കു [illegible] (KR — കൈക്കു — വായ്ക്കു (contracted Ablativ [illegible]) വായിന്നു
G. മകളുടെ — യുടെ ([illegible] Vit. Char) [illegible] Vy M [illegible] KR — കൈയുടെ [illegible] — (വായുടെ) വായിന്റെ
Loc മകളിൽ — യിൽ [illegible] (KR — {കൈയിൽ
കൈക്കൽ — {വായിൽ, വാക്കൽ
വായുടെ
but also ഭൂമിയിങ്കൽ in the earth [illegible] (with obl. ഇൻ [illegible] (Song) [illegible]) [illegible] (KR) dog's flesh
often written ഇൽക്കൽ (Gan) in poet [illegible]

obl. നരിയിന് കൈയിൽ (prov)

NB. final യ may be regarded as consonant, and will often follow the second declension f.i. കായിന്റെ x കായുടെ of the fruit [illegible] (UR)

like M.
ഭൂപാല Voc. ഉന്ദൂവായ (order [illegible] പതിവ്രതാകുല കളങ്കമായുള്ളോവേ (KR. thou who art a spot among chaste wives

Vocative of ഈ is ഏ [illegible] also in Mal. നന്ദനാ (Dam N.) [illegible] as in Sanscrit, [illegible] (KR); of ഇ when from S. ഇൻ either ഈ or ഇൻ f.i. സ്വാമീ, സ്വാമിൻ [illegible] (DevM)
മിത്രം : friend (Vy.) lengthened, or shortened as in S. [illegible] (Bhar. [illegible])
ദേവീ: S. becomes either ദേവീക്ക് or ദേവി

ഹേ രാമ [illegible] (mon

Sr: അമ്മേ o mother (DevM)

വായി, കായ് etc suffer contraction into the forms of next class
കട്ടുവക്കെപ്പോലെ (KR) മുന്തിരിങ്ങാക്കുടെ, തെങ്ങാക്കു (but Trav. [illegible])

c. Nouns with final ഐ (old ൈ എ) change it before consonantic affixes in എ or അ f.i. their Vocative പ്രിയ, പ്രിയെ, [illegible] (femin.)

	മല mountain	S. സഭ assembly	ഇവിടെ, ഇവിടം this place, here
Acc.	മലയെ	സഭയെ	Abl. ഇവിടെനിന്നു contr. ഇവിട്ടുന്നു hence – ഇവിടന്നു (KR)
Dat.	മലെക്കു, മലയ്ക്കു	സഭെക്കു for metre's sake	[illegible]
Gen.	മലയുടെ	സഭയുടെ ×	
Loc.	മലയിൽ മലെക്കൽ മലയ്ക്കൽ	സഭയിൽ സഭയ്ക്കൽ	

തലയിൽ, തലെക്കൽ on the head; മാളികക്കീഴു (po) under the palace; പുരെക്കലെക്കു into the house

× Maplas will say [illegible] Gen.

NB. Several of these nouns, arising from S. feminines in ആ have retained the latter and follow therefore the Masculines in ആ f.i. കന്യാവിനെ കൊണ്ടാൻ (Cr. Pur.) from കന്യ+ – [ദിവ്യമാതാവായ from മാതാ] often [illegible], [illegible] is she a faithful wife, [illegible] in poet with [illegible], [illegible] from [illegible].

On the other hand Nouns with fem ആ have occasionally lost it in composition, & conform to this declension f.i. [illegible] a fraction [illegible] of half the fraction

S. nouns lose their ആ often in compounds f.i. [illegible] want of beauty [illegible] (Cg)

+ hence [illegible] (po) Nom. [illegible] (KR) [illegible] (Cg)

this p. 35. Even Mal. Nouns in ആ lengthen it occasionally in composition f.i. [illegible] (Bhr) from [illegible] night, according to the analogy of S. nouns as [illegible] etc. Compounds with [illegible] which in the South [illegible], in the North [illegible] (f.i. [illegible] = [illegible], [illegible] Mango) have everywhere long ആ in composition

II The Second declension comprises chiefly the Masculines in ൻ, and Neutres in ഉ, ൽ. – Its prevailing Dative & Gen. are ന്നു, ന്റെ f.i. [illegible] (Cg)

a.) Masculines അൻ, ആൻ, ഓൻ (for അവൻ) and നാത്തൂൻ husband's sister

1 Nom. മകൻ son
2 Acc. മകനെ
3 Instr. മകനാൽ, Soc. മകനോടു
4 Dat. മകന്നു, മകനു
5 Abl. മകനിൽനിന്നു, – കൽനിന്നു contracted – കന്നു
6. Gen. മകന്റെ (po. പുത്രനുടെ, [illegible] Bhag, [illegible] Panch.)
7 Loc. മകനിൽ, പുത്രകൽ, ([illegible] etc. poet. as with an obl. case) [illegible], M.va. [illegible]

തമ്പുരാൻ Lord, മൂത്തോൻ the elder like മകൻ; Loc. [illegible] (Jat). Voc. തമ്പുരാ, [illegible], K.R. good Lord!

S. nouns in [illegible] if personal become [illegible] – [illegible] ([illegible])

The Vocative മകനേ Mal – in Sanscr. often അ as പുരുഷ o Man! of [illegible] (po) [illegible] o prince!

പ്രിയ o thou dear (m.) – of ഉള്ളവൻ the Voc. sing. & plur is ഉള്ളോരേ, "you that are" [illegible] (Cg.) O Cannan. rarely in plur. ഉള്ളോരവ [illegible] (KR) said the horses, fem [illegible] (Vaj.) [illegible] (Cg. – [illegible])

b. Neutres with the unaccented final ഉ (including nouns in ൺ ൻ ർ ൽ f.i. [illegible] ([illegible]) [illegible] mind) [illegible] affected by a [illegible] (in Sanscrit [illegible] also in [illegible] before vowels) [illegible] f.i. [illegible] (Cg) through the trees; and nouns with final [illegible] (Cg. [illegible])

Nom. വിൽ bow, കൺ eye, വേർ root, മീൻ fish, മുയൽ rabbit, [illegible] my orchard, [illegible] light, [illegible] one

obliq. വില്ലിൻ, കണ്ണിൻ, വേരിൻ, മീനിൻ, മുയലിൻ, [illegible] Dat. [illegible] & [illegible]

Loc. (വില്ലിങ്കൽ, [illegible] (KR) ... വില്ലിൽ) [illegible] (po.) in the heart, [illegible] in the sea (po)

The Datives and Genitives of course all ന്നു, ന്റെ – get there [illegible] (through [illegible]) [illegible]

occurs [illegible] as to the sea, [illegible] and [illegible]

Nom. തെരു street (Mal.) ശത്രു enemy S. പിതാ/or പിതാവു S. father [illegible] dove +++

obl. തെരുവിൻ, ശത്രുവിൻ, പിതാവിൻ, [illegible] Dat. [illegible] to the middle

Loc. [illegible] വിൽ [illegible] (Kt. Char) [illegible] (KR5) [illegible] under the jack tree ([illegible])

Not all the Sanscr. final ഉ have remained firm. f.i. [illegible] (Ver. Ch.) instead of [illegible], hence also plur. [illegible] (f.i. [illegible] Malayalized)

[illegible] which ഉ in വസ്തു is Sanscrit, [illegible] (KR) from [illegible] S. Npr. [illegible] (Vet.) [illegible] on the contrary [illegible] (KR) Sanscritized (if not mistake for [illegible]) [illegible] (KR written for [illegible]) from the [illegible] (Bhar)

+) [illegible] (Bhar) – +) [illegible] K.R. in the Sarayu
× Mapl. [illegible] (Prov)
++ Maplas add as writing vowel ഉ (as in pron. [illegible]) f.i. [illegible], [illegible] (Tipp) by analogy of [illegible]
+++ after long ആ Mapl വ f.i. [illegible] (Ti) of the world, but Syrians [illegible] –

[illegible]ording to the analogy of [illegible], വാ (Loc. രാവിൽ Bhar) — Bailey says [illegible] (?)

The closing ഇ of രാ night receives generally വ, as രാവിലെ early, but ി in the Dat. f.i. പാതിരാക്കു ~~about~~ before midnight (Bhar)

The Sanscrit ൻ changes sometimes with the termination ൻ f.i. രാജാവിന്റെ the Kings and [illegible] (poet) ബ്രഹ്മാ, ാവിൽ and ബ്രഹ്മന്, Dat ബ്രഹ്മന്നു (?) ബ്രഹ്മന്റെ. As these are mostly personal nouns, many cases are formed without making use of the oblique ഇൻ f.i. രാജാവോട Soc, രാജാവെ Acc. etc

plur രാജാക്കൾ (Pay. po)

Npr വള്ളുവർ and വള്ളുനാട്, വള്ളു

ബ്രഹ്മാവിനോടു (KR) ബ്രഹ്മനോടു (Kon.)

Of feminines മാതു in po for മാതാ f.i. [illegible] (obl.) [illegible] (acc) Goddesses

N.	വീടു house	ചോറു cooked rice	വയറു belly
obl.	വീടു, വീട്ടിൽ	ചോറു, ചോറ്റിൽ etc	വയറ്റിൽ, വയറ്റിൽ in, വയറ്റ on
Loc.	വീട്ടിൽ, വീടകത്തു	ചോറ്റിൽ	

of neutres [illegible] also [illegible] (Cey) others (വി. [illegible]) [illegible] [illegible] (KR) [illegible] KR

This oblique case by adding the ഇ of the Genitive to ട്, റ്, is hardly to be reduced to a stringent rule. ആറു river has ആറ്റിൽ, but ആറു six ആറിൽ, also ആടു, ആട്ടിൽ sheep, വീട്ടിന്റെ of the house, ആറിൽ in the portion are not at all incorrect, whilst even നീർ may be inflected നീരിൽ or നീറ്റിൽ in the water. – Maplas always [illegible] (Acc of [illegible] truth)

Even the plur. വീട്ടുകൾ and (with firm ഉ) വീടുകൾ is found

but [illegible] (Bhar) like a river

[illegible] (KR) [illegible] constantly (KR) [illegible]

c. Neutres in അം. They are often changed into Nouns with unaccented ഉ, f.i. ശംഖം S. – ശംഖു shell, Loc. [illegible] ശംഖിൽ, രംഗം scene അരങ്ങു, കോണം corner കോൺ, [illegible] for [illegible] (poet) hence the അം of the Nomin. & Accus. is often lost before the Verbs ആക്ക, ആക f.i. വശ(മ)ാക്ക to get into one's power, [illegible] give in charge, നാട്ടിൽ for നാട്ടകത്തു in the country (V. Ch.)

[illegible] (Bhr) [illegible] and [illegible] (Bhar) [illegible] for [illegible] ambrosia [illegible] (KR) Dat [illegible] (Bhar) [illegible] to the churning stick

Nom (and Accus.)	മരം tree	ദേശം country S.
		ദേശത്തു, ത്തിൽ
obl.	മരത്തു, ത്തിൽ acc മരത്തെ മരത്തിനെ	— ത്തിന
Dat.	— ത്തിന	— ത്തിന്നു
Gen.	— ത്തിന്റെ, ത്തിന്റെ (po)	— ത്തിൽ ത്തിൽകൂടി, ത്തിലേക്കു (into)
Loc.	— ത്തിൽ, ത്തിൽ [illegible], ത്തിലേക്കു (into)	[illegible] in the garden, through the garden

Voc [illegible] (song)

a weight തുലാം (for തുലാവ്) Dat തുലാത്തിന് Obl. case തുലാ [illegible] [illegible] (KR) put himself into the balance.

Ablat. [illegible] contracted as [illegible] (Trav. Chand.)

The Accus. ദേശത്തെ, മരത്തെ is more in use, than ദേശത്തിനെ

The Social would seem to partake least of the organic structure of the cases, not only is [illegible] with truth etc better than [illegible], but words like [illegible] with delight, [illegible] with health, [illegible] with great infatuation occur in the best writings. from the word [illegible] (poet) honourably we may see how the അം occasionally passed into ഉ, (which in Canar. is its regular substitute)

[illegible] (Bhar)

(po) [illegible] happily

× [illegible]

N.B.: Sanscrit Monosyllables with ം final have no oblique case f.i. സ്വം, Suum property Acc സ്വത്തെ, [illegible] holes, pores ([illegible] Stuti) [illegible] (ഇം) f. [illegible] for [illegible]

2. [illegible] × in po (Bhr), where for [illegible]

In many cases it അം has been lost before ആക as [illegible] (Vet. Char) from [illegible]

§ 12.

[By] way of appendix, we will here give some notice of Sanscrit cases occurring in Malayalam. In poetry they are used freely as cases, in common language they serve as adverbs

1. Of the Nominative it is observed already that the Sanscrit Anuswara is dropped, the long vowels shortened and masculines in അഃ ~~are~~ changed into അൻ Nouns terminating in സ് retain it generally f.i. മനഃ, മനസ്സ്, or have it changed in ം f.i. മനം, തപം. On the contrary you find ബല from ബലവാൻ beside ബലം strength. In the Ramayana വിദ്വജ്ജനം. In the Bhagavatam (ഇ) സംരാൾ and വിദ്വാംസുകൾ and വിദ്വാംവരുടെനെരം before Vowels സംരാജ്ഞെങ്ങും, സംരാട്ടിൻ കൽ the [illegible] masc. have [illegible] (ഓ [illegible], even [illegible] in Mal. neuter) but [illegible] neuter, [illegible] become [illegible]

2. Acc. (adverbial) ചിരം, വെഗം quickly (fem. also but more [illegible]) അല്പം little (in prose often f.i. [illegible])

3. Instr. ദിവസെന day by day (vu. ദിവസെനതാൽ) വെഗെന quickly, ദുഃഖെന, സുഖെന sorrily, happily, ഗുരുനിയൊഗെന under the favour, by the authority, through, പ്രായെണ for the most part, [illegible] commonly, ക്രമെണ by degrees, regularly, ശാസ്ത്രമാർഗെണ by the authority of the Shastras — മുദാ joyfully, ലീലയാ as by play ഭക്തിയാ with deference, ബുദ്ധ്യാ providentially (vu. ബു—യാൽ) [illegible] (Bhar) [illegible] (DevM) in South [illegible] (Nal) [illegible] (Cg

4. Dat. [illegible] [illegible] (Cg [illegible] [illegible] (DevM) Also the Ablative postposition f.i. [illegible] (Vet. Char) from poverty comes [illegible]

5. Abl. ക്രമാൽ in order ബലാൽ by force, wantonly, [illegible] before the eye, clearly, വെഗാൽ quickly, [illegible] (Bhar) ദൈവയൊഗാൽ by divine agency [illegible] by fate (DevM) [illegible] (KR

6. Loc. ദൂരെ at a distance, far [illegible] in the middle, [illegible] daily, പുലർകാലെ at dawning time (പുലർ is Mal.) [illegible] [illegible] (KR) on one side, perhaps, ഹൃദി in the heart, മനസി in the mind [illegible] (KR) [illegible] (KR) [illegible] through the air [illegible] inside [illegible] in the case, when, യസ്മിൻ — തസ്മിൻ in which — in that [illegible] രാത്രൌ and [illegible] by night, at midnight [illegible] insert double M. & S. termination [illegible] (KR) pl. [illegible] (Cg

7. Genitiv (only in poet. with Dativ signification) നൃണാം, of men, [illegible] (Cg of men, [illegible] of shortsighted men [illegible] equally removed from the 3 qualities (Bhar)

8. Vocativ ഗുരൊ teacher, [illegible] master, [illegible] Lord, സഖെ friend, സ്വാമിൻ & സ്വാമി Lord, [illegible] (Cg [illegible]

NB. Even pure Mal. Nouns are occasionally found declined with Sanscrit terminations f.i. [illegible] (Bhar) [illegible] (Mu) in the temple of the body [illegible] earth (or [illegible] loc.) [illegible] (KR [illegible] Acc. of [illegible] Lacshmi (Ram) [illegible] by the monarch's order (Chan) compound of [illegible] p. 35. [illegible] (DevM [illegible] (Cg) [illegible] (KR) [illegible] (KR) [illegible] (not S.) [illegible] a compd [illegible] p. 35 than moonlike! (KR)

Voc. [illegible] chatrontra (Nom. [illegible] KR — [illegible])

11

§13. Pronouns

The Pronouns (സൎവ്വനാമം) are nouns of a very early period of the language – in consequence their inflexions differ in most lan[illegible] from those of the common noun.

The personal pronouns. I ഞാൻ I, originally യാൻ, has for its oblique case the shortened യൻ or എൻ (still existing in എൻപിരാൻ my Lord, contracted എമ്പ്രാൻ N.pr. of a Brahman class, in poet. continually എൻ മകനേ, എൻ [illegible] etc) നിങ്ങൾ എൻ മക്കളേ you my sons (Bhar)

ൻ doubled before vowels എന്നിഷ്ടം (Pay). my will

It has 2 plurals (as in all peninsular languages) one ഞാങ്ങൾ (for യാൻ-കൾ), oblique ഞങ്ങൾ, എങ്ങൾ, which excludes the person addressed ("we, not you – only I & those with me") the other നാം (old യാം), obl. നം ("we and you") with what may be called a Dualistic signification, including the party addressed.

+ ഞങ്ങൾക്കോ even in Nom. ഞങ്ങൾ [illegible] (Vil.)

1 Nom	ഞാൻ	1.pl. ഞാങ്ങൾ (also നങ്ങൾ Bhar. നമ്മൾ)		2pl. നാം (honorif. നോം) by Kings & Brahmans
				നം
obl.	എൻ (f.i. എൻപിരാൻ)	ഞങ്ങൾ (pr. എങ്ങൾ)	എങ്ങൾ obsol. §9. NB.3.	നമ്മ
2 Acc.	എന്നെ	ഞങ്ങളെ (pr. എങ്ങളെ)		നമ്മെ
3 Instr	എന്നാൽ	ഞങ്ങളാൽ		നമ്മോടു
Soc.	എന്നോടു	— ഓടു		
4 Dat	എനിക്കു (pr. എനക്കു) and ഉ നിക്കു (Vil.)	— ക്കു ([illegible])		നമുക്കു (നമക്കു pr. Vil. നോക്കു)
6 Gen.	എന്റെ (pr. എന്നുടെ)	— ഉടെ (ടെ pr.)		നമ്മുടെ
7. Abl. Loc.	എന്നിൽ, എങ്കൽ [illegible]; എന്നുടെ etc	— ളിൽ		നമ്മളിൽ, നമ്മിൽ amongst us

5. Abl. [illegible] (KNK)

NB. ഞാങ്ങൾ is generally short even in the Nominativ. In the Cham. even the Nom എങ്ങൾ is found [illegible] – in other popular old songs നമ്മൾ ഇരുവരും we both

II നീ thou (originally [illegible]) oblique നിൻ (f.i. in നിന്തിരുവടി Your holy feet = Your Excellency) plural നിങ്ങൾ generally shortened

1 Nom	നീ	pl. നിങ്ങൾ, നിങ്ങൾ
obl.	നിൻ	നിങ്ങൾ
2 Acc.	നിന്നെ	നിങ്ങളെ
4 Dat	നിനക്കു നിണക്കു	നിങ്ങൾക്കു
6 Gen.	നിന്റെ pr. നിന്നുടെ	നിങ്ങളുടെ, നിങ്ങടെ, നിങ്ങളെ (KR)
7. Loc.	നിന്നിൽ, നിങ്കൽ	നിങ്ങളിൽ

bef. vowels നിന്നു[illegible] (KR5)

NB.1. As Vocatives of this person the Interjections എടാ m. എടീ fem, എടോ honorif. deserve to be mentioned – the last for plural [illegible] (Nal.3)

+) offensive f.i. Parasurama attacks Rama [illegible] (KR)

NB.2. Substitutes for these 2 pronouns are the 2 demonstrative pronouns, f.i. ഇങ്ങു, ഇങ്ങുന്ന (contr. from ഇങ്ങുനിന്ന) this side, here for I, അങ്ങു, അങ്ങുന്നു, അങ്ങേ (also Gen. Dat അങ്ങേയുടെ, അങ്ങേക്കു) അങ്ങേയവർ (honorif) You, that side. – The plur. നിങ്ങൾ is honorific, f.i. in addressing a father, higher താങ്കൾ, like the German "Sie" they = you. – അടിയൻ, അടിയങ്ങൾ the humble I, we – corresponds as Diminutiv with the magnifying നിന്തിരുവടി

III The reflexive pronoun താൻ self, used also as honorific „you"

N താൻ	plur. താങ്ങൾ vu. താന്മാർ	(താം obsolete) honorific താങ്കൾ	
N. തൻ കാരണോന്മാർ തന്നെ / [illegible] – prov)	തങ്ങൾ	(തം)	
Acc. തന്നെ	തങ്ങളെ	(തമ്മെ poët)	
4 Dat. തനിക്കു (po. തനക്കു)	തങ്ങൾക്കു		
6 Gen. തന്റെ (po. തനതു) തന്നുടമ personal property	തങ്ങളുടെ (തങ്ങടെ) „	(Bhagav. 5. തമ്മുടെ) however even താങ്കളുടെ	
7. Loc. തന്നിൽ, തങ്കൽ, തന്നുള്ളിൽ	തങ്ങളിൽ	തമ്മിൽ amongst themselves, mutually	
adverbial തന്നെ (from oblique case) in itself, for itself.			

The oblique case occurs in തമ്പുരാൻ (for തന്റെ പുരാൻ his own Lord) King and poët. often തന്നരു (V. Ch.) before it, com. തന്നിഷ്ടക്കാരൻ. an independent person (also with the Genitive form തന്റേട ക്കാരൻ one standing on his own base, free). ~~A noun തന്മ~~ ~~(cf § 18. and Syntax of Pronouns)~~ honorific ധരാധരന്തിരുവടി His Majesty, the Earthholder (Bhag)

App. 1. The Sanscrit pronouns are very common in poëtry, chiefly ~~the~~ Genitives മമ, മേ, മത്, മദീയ mine, തവ, തേ, ത്വത്, ത്വദീയ thine, അസ്മത്, യുഷ്മത് ours, yours (f.i. അസ്മജ്ജാതി vu. അസ്മാൽ our caste). But also other cases occur അഹം, ത്വം thou Acc. ~~[illegible]~~ മാം, ത്വാം, Instr. മയാ, ത്വയാ, Loc. മയി, ത്വയി. Compositions with സ്വ, സ്വയം, സ്വന്തം, ആത്മ for „self" are common.

App. 2. The Malayalam as it has no real Adjectives, does not require Possessive Pronouns. Mine, thine etc are expressed by compounds with the Dative or Genitive f.i. എനിക്കുള്ളതു mine = „existing to me"; തന്നുടയവർ വന്നു (V. Ch.) his own people came cf § 10, 6. But for the neutre the new forms എന്റേതു, നിന്റേതു, അവന്റേതു, തന്റേതു have been made by the addition (തന്റേതിന്റെ Gen. from its own) of ഏതു, properly „that which is mine, thine, his" –

§ 14

1. The 3 Radicals അ. ഇ. എ (or യാ) serve for the Demonstratives, remote & proximate, & for the Interrogative (cf S. അ, ഇ Hebr. א) They are joined with nouns either by doubling their initials when they admit of it (f.i. അന്നേരം that moment, ഇപ്പാട്ടു this song, ഇശ്ശാസ്ത്രം this science, അക്കണക്കു, ഇക്കണക്കു in that, this manner, [illegible], ഇമ്മലനാടു this Malayālam (above: ഇക്കേരളം (cf.) അവ്വാൾ that person, but അപ്രകാരം thus ഇക്രൂരത this cruelty എവ്വിടത്തു [old] on what place) (above: എങ്ങാനും Vils) or in their lengthened form, which is more modern f.i. ആ മനുഷ്യൻ that man, ഈ സ്ത്രീ this woman ഏവകാലത്തിങ്കലും in what time so ever

+ an old ഉ, intermediate between അ & ഇ, is lost cf § 25. NB. see next page

അപ്പോൾ (Can Sar.)

ഇമ്മാതിരി (cf. this last often written ഇം.[illegible])

Compare farther: അത്ര (old അത്തിര) ഇത്ര so much എത്ര how much+) ഒന്നിന്റെ ഇത്രയാൽ ഒരു (കാലക്കാരായ)

അപ്പോൾ that time, then ഇപ്പോൾ now എപ്പോൾ when

അവിടെ അവിടത്തു അവ്വിടം (po)	there	ഇവിടെ ഇവിടത്തു ഇവ്വിടം	here	എവിടെ എവിടത്തു എവ്വിടം	where
	ഇട ഇടം place				എവിടേക്കു എവിടെനിന്നു (Vls) etc

+) with an obl. എത്രത്തു f.i. എത്രത്തോളം and എത്രോടം to what extent

അത്രേടം Gan. enough space Loc. അത്രേടത്തു [illegible] multiply by so

NB. Obsolete are the Nouns അം, ഇം, എൻ (f.i. എൻ ചെയ്യുന്നു what shall I do. Pay. p.) or എം, but still to be recognized in

അന്നു (old അന്റു in Inscript.) that day ഇന്നു this day എന്നു what day

അങ്ങു (for അങ്കു) that side ഇങ്ങു this side എങ്ങു what side

from which other ~~further~~ formations have arisen as: oblique case അന്നെ, Dat അന്നേക്കു etc on that very day അന്നന്നേക്കു [illegible] (even അന്നന്നെത്തെ [illegible])

അങ്ങെയവർ, അങ്ങുന്നു (cf § 13.II) you there ([illegible])

അങ്ങോട്ടു (for അങ്ങു-നോക്കു) and അങ്ങേടു with the Locat. Dative ഇങ്ങോട്ടേക്കു, ഇങ്ങേടേക്കു to this side etc thus No. [illegible] ഇങ്ങോട്ടു (= [illegible])

അങ്ങനെ, ഇങ്ങനെ, എങ്ങനെ "thus, how" (with the Adverbial Inf. എന്നു) in modern writings അങ്ങിനെ etc in comp. [illegible] such

[illegible] (Bhr) = [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~

2. Demonstrative & Interrogative nouns are formed by the addition of അൻ, അൾ (m. f. sing.) അർ (m. f. pl.) ഉ, വ (n. sing. plur.), of which the first three require the insertion of a euphonic വ

m.s. അവൻ (contr. ഓൻ, old ആൻ) that male — ഇവൻ this male — എവൻ, യാവൻ who? (m)

f.s. അവൾ (contr. ഓൾ, old ആൾ) that female — ഇവൾ this female — എവൾ, യാവൾ who? (f)

m.f.pl. അവർ (contr. ഓർ, old ആർ) they, those, also അവകൾ — ഇവർ these (ഇവരുകൾ) — എവർ, യാവർ (contr. യാർ, ആർ) which persons? [illegible]

n.s. അതു (അത്) it, that — ഇതു it, this — എതു, യാതു what?

n.pl. അവ those things (അവകൾ) — ഇവ these things — (എവ) യാവ what things.

The Declension of the first 4 forms is that of Nouns with corresponding terminations (f.i. Dat അവനു to him, അവൾക്കു to her, അതിന്നു to it, Soc. അവനോടു, അതിനോടു with it etc) – but the plural of the neutre is peculiar. It is in Tamil ഐ (corresp. with Mal. അ) in Canarese ಉ, the വ is merely euphonic. Both forms occur in Malayalam, the first in the abovementioned pronouns, the other in a few Indefinite Numerals (f.i. പലവു pl. പലവു many f.i. in poet. [illegible] – in എല്ലാം, contracted of എല്ലാവും all things) but the oblique case of both forms is the same അവററു, similar to the അററു of the last Declension in അം.

thus: അവ (അവകൾ) — പലവു — (എല്ലാവും) എല്ലാം
obl. അവററു ([illegible]) — പലവററു — (എല്ലാവററും) എല്ലാററും
2. Acc. അവററെ (അവയെ, അവകളെ) — പലവററെ — എല്ലാററെയും
3. Soc. അവററോടു ([illegible]) — പലവററോടു — എല്ലാററോടും
4 Dat അവററിന്നു (അവെക്കു) — പലവററിന്നു — എല്ലാററിന്നും
6 Gen. അവററിന്റെ (അവയുടെ) — പലവററിന്റെ — എല്ലാററിന്റെയും
7. Loc. അവററിൽ (അവയിൽ) — പലവററിൽ, കൽ — എല്ലാവററിൽ, ററിലും
അവററിങ്കൽ — ഇവററിൽ (KR — and പലററിലും (Bhag) — and എല്ലായിലും [illegible] (Gan)

+ and ആർ (f.i. ആർ [illegible] (Gg)

beware of ഉതു (even ഏതു) chiefly in Rel. Adj. Neutres § 25) but also നല്ലതു § 18 & even rendering other Adjectives verbal f.i. [illegible] (Gg)

Gen. also pr. അതിന്റെ (Bh.)

NB the numeral Instrumental of ഇരുപതു is ഇരുപതാൽ [illegible] f.i. ഇരുപതാൽ [illegible] (Vet. Char) of all this, – cases, fritters and what else, – nothing is to be given. [illegible] (Vet. Ch.)

ഇവററാൽ (Nala)

But the plurals of Neutres is so rarely used in language that the ~~regular~~ correct forms have in many provinces given way to others more analogous with the general habit of Nouns. Only the oblique case അവററിനും etc is and everywhere.

NB. 1. The neutres are in poetry & common life often treated as Adjectives (through Sanscrit influence cf. Synt. of Pronouns) f.i. അതു നേരത്തു that time, അതിൻപ്രകാരം in ~~that~~ that very manner, ഒരുവണ്ണം [illegible] and in the same manner (if not instead of [illegible].) — hence എ has fallen into disuse, and ഏതു is substituted for it f.i. എപ്രകാരത്തിൽ (in poët) better ഏതു പ്രകാരത്തിൽ, thus ഏതു ദേവൻ what God, ഏതു സ്ത്രീ what woman? — ഏതു being chiefly used for the Adjective, എന്തു (Noun formed from the old എം cf 1. NB.) is generally employed as Subst. pronoun f.i. ഇത എന്തു what is that? എന്തിന്നു (Dat) what for? — The forms with ഒ are chiefly used as Indefinites (cf § 15).

chiefly when doubled ഏതേതു several, also ഏതാ
ത്

എപ്പോഴും ([illegible]) എവിടെ

NB. 2. ഇന്ന is a Demonstr. adj. (formed from the obsol. ഇൻ cf. I. NB) signifying „such" f.i. ഇന്നപ്രകാരം in such a manner, also Nouns ഇന്നവൻ, ഇന്ന
ഇന്നിന്ന വസ്തു such and such a thing
വൾ, ഇന്നതു such a he, such an one etc

App. Amongst the Sanscrit Pronouns of the 3d person the poets have chosen for their use especially the neutres: as തത് it, ഇദം this, ഏതത് this, യത് what (Rel.) കിം what (Interr.) — which they employ freely, especially in compounds f.i. തത്പുത്രൻ his son — തത്പിതാ his father; but also the inflected cases f.i. Instrum. തേന, യേന Gen. തസ്യ, യസ്യ), Loc. തസ്മിൻ, യസ്മിൻ and the adverbials കുത്ര where? അത്ര here തത്ര there ഇതഃ hence, തതഃ thence, യതഃ കുതഃ whence യദാ, തദാ when — then, യഥാ, തഥാ as, so. യാവത്, താവത് how much (far) so much (far) with other Derivatives as കദാചന whensoever, കിഞ്ചിത് whatever — are freely resorted to without much reason, if we except the Sanscrit Relativ pronouns, which occasionally may fill up a deficiency common to the Peninsular languages.

ഏതദ്ദേശത്ത് (po.) this

§ 15.

The Indefinite Pronouns & Numerals are here placed together.

1. the Interrogatives, with and sometimes without the particle ഉം (corresponding with Sanscr. ച, Lat que, Gr. τε) form a number of Indefinites f.i. ഏവനും whosoever (quisque, quicunque) ഏതും (and ഏതു) whatsoever, any thing, എങ്ങും wheresoever, every where, എന്നും (Dat എന്നേക്കും) ever, എപ്പൊഴും always, ആരും whosoever. എത്രയും how much soever, in the highest degree

NB. Verbal Conditionals as ആകിലും, എങ്കിലും („though it be" cf. Syntax) may be substituted for the simple ഉം. One of these ആകിൽ, contracted to ആൽ („if-be") has entered an organic connexion with the Interrogative f.i. ആരാനും whosoever it be, some one, എങ്ങാനും any where, (എങ്ങാനുമൊരിടത്തുനിന്നു വന്നവൻ came from some place (Bhag)) ഏതാനും whatever, some (ഏതാനും പണം some money) in poët. also ആരാനവൻ some one, Acc. ആരാനെ, Soc. ആരാനോടു, (chiefly South) (Dat ആരാനൊന്നു by [illegible]) Gen. ആരാന്റെ, (-ന്റെ (prov)) occasionally treated as an Adj. or Participle f.i. ഏതാനൊരു മൃഗം some animal." (Sath.) (ഏതാനുമൊരുത്തൻ ... മരുന്നായി (KR))

2, ഒരു one (~~ഒന്നു~~) also ഓർ (before Vowels) (f.i. ഓരാൾ one person with long or short) (& po. ഒരുത്തൻ (rare)) ഒരുവൻ (vu. ഒരുത്തൻ) m. ഒരുവൾ, ഒരുത്തി f. ഒന്നു (old ഒന്റു) n. with. — Locatives two: ഒരിക്കൽ (f.i. ഒരിക്കലെഴുന്നരുളി Hari N. „he pleased to abide once") vu. ഒരിക്കൽ once, ഒന്നിൽ (cf. §27) in the one case. — ഒരോരു, ഒരോ, (chiefly South) ഒരൊരോ like ഓരൊന്നു, ഒന്നു „each one, several, diverse" f.i. ഒരോരോ നാട്ടിൽ ഒരോരുത്തരെ വാഴിച്ചു he made different persons rule over the several provinces) Thus ഒരോരുത്തൻ, ഒരൊരുത്തൻ, ഒരൊന്നു. — (also KR ഒരൊരൊന്നു) (also കൈകളിൽ ഒരൊന്നു each of his fists) joined with the Interrog. generally in the Neutre ഏതൊന്നു, ഏതൊന്നു, „which one soever," ഉം ഏതൊരുത്തൻ (po. ഏവനൊരുത്തൻ) being mostly added at the end. — hence ഒറ്റ single (ഒറ്റയിരട്ട odd ~~single or even~~ number ഓടം)

All these, when followed by Negative Verbs, are used to express none, none, nowhere, never etc

3, Nouns to express universality, chiefly with ഉം (and ഏ) എല്ലാം (contr. of എല്ലാവും, obl. എല്ലാവറ്റ, എല്ലാറ്റ cf. §14, 2. but in poët f.i. Bhag. ശൃംഗവാൻ എല്ലായിലും വടക്കെയിലും the most northerly Mountain of all is Sringavān) probably from എല്ല border, end. — from it എല്ലാവരും m. (the fem. does not occur) എല്ലാവരും pl. (po. എല്ലാരും as എല്ലാരുമായ്ത് എന്നെറ്റും ഒക്കും. അല്ലൊ V. Ch.)

the Sanscrit words, സൎവ്വം, സകലം (സൎവ്വവും, സകലവും) — pl. സകലരും, സകലന്മാരും (also without ഉം — സൎവ്വരെയും ജയിച്ചു V. Ch.) സൎവ്വവിധം —

the Verbal Nouns ഒക്ക (oneness) ആക („being thus, sum") with ഉം or ഏ. f.i. ഒക്കെയും (Dat ഒക്കെക്കും) ഒക്കവെ, ആകവെ entirely, all

The Verbal Derivatives മുഴുവൻ, -നും (a Neutr.) മുററു, മുറ്റും, മുഴുവനും (S. കേവലം) (vu. മുഴുവനും from മുഴു place) altogether, on the whole (S. കേവലം)

തോറും (from തോന്റു „appear") whatever appears, each.

for ആകിൽ (in po. also ആൽ = എങ്കിൽ.)

ആരാനുമവൻ (Nal)

ഏതുമവനൊരു വസ്തു (KR) (Sarah)

സുമിത്രനായൊരാനവൻ

ഇരിക്കവെ (KR) ആരാനാരു കാണിയെ

എന്നൊരു മൃഗം (KR) in variety

+ but also in po. (ഏതൊരുത്തൻ വാഴുന്ന

ദിക്കിലൊരിക്കലൊരുത്തൻ KR)

ഒരുത്തിയെന്തിനൊരുവൾ ഞാനറിഞ്ഞതില്ലവരിൽ (KR 5)

(in po. ഇല്ലൊരുത്തിയും

ആരുമൊരുത്തി no woman was then there)

KR ഒരുവൾ പോലും.

+ ഒരോരവനിലപ്പഴിക്കു (KR)

Lit. even contracted ഭുവനത്തിലെല്ലാം

എല്ലായിലും. also in (KR) old Rom. prints

എല്ലാരിലും ഏതാണ്ട് എല്ലാ ദിക്കിലും, നാടും everywhere (ദിക്കറിഞ്ഞവരെല്ലാം ഒരു നിലയിൽ) Rath

hence എല്ലാനാളും always (എന്നുമെല്ലായിപ്പൊഴും)

+ vulgo even സൎവ്വത്തുമായി

സൎവ്വവും (Tipp)

സൎവ്വത്ര ഫലപുഷ്പലതാദിയും.

ശോഭിതം throughout, all adorned, covered with fruits flowers creepers (Ram)

, Relative Quantity

മിക്ക, മിക്കവൻ, മിക്കതും (a past participle of മികു, prevail) chief – fr: നാട്ടിന്നും
നിവാ അതിലുണ്ടവർ മിക്കവർ (po) – മിക്കതും mostly, also expressed
with ഭാഗം (manner) മിക്കവാറും the greater part (Sanscr. ഏക
ദേശം expresses the same idea) മിക്കവൾ (ഏകദേശമെങ്കിലുമില്ല)
ഏറ (Inf. of ഏറു rise) ഏറും. (Verb. No.), ഏറെയും and other Infinitives (this often „more"
വഴുര, പെരികെ ഒട്ടേറ (mostly with the Adverbial ഏ) ഏറെ, വ
ഉറ്റ much, many – (Nouns: അധികം S. used also as
Adj. in composition അധിക, – in po. പാരം & ഭാരം) – ഉ
ലോം and ഒരോളം, ഉള്ളിൽ from the obsol. pronoun ഉ, ഒ
ൾ with Participles, – viz. ഒരോളൾ much, how much?)
Participles: ഏറിയ, ആന്ന, പെരുന്ന, പെരുമാറ (the
latter 3 only in po)

Little, few: ഇത്തിരി; ഇച്ചിര (so much only) ഇച്ചിരി (very little)
കുറയ (Inf. also കുറെ) കുറവു, കുറ്റു, കുറച്ചൽ (V. Noun)
literally deficiency, decrease – ഒട്ടു some one (ഒട്ടുനാൾ po.
some days) ഒട്ടുമില്ല even not a little, not at all, ഒട്ടൊഴിയാ
തെ without any exception, ഒട്ടൊട്ടു in some measure –
ഒട്ടു, ഒട്ടേ chiefly before Negatives ഒട്ടും ഇല്ല, ഒട്ടും.
ഇല്ല not in any degree – (Nouns: S. അല്പം inconside-
rable, അല്പം. – in po. കുറ്റക്രോധം a little anger etc.

Other, മറ്റു, obl. മറ്റ, മറ്റും, മറ്റവൻ – വൾ – തു (also with ഏ- മറ്റേ-
ഉള്ളവൻ, മറ്റുള്ളവർ) other, remaining, in which sense also
S. ശേഷം „rest" is used. – Different, separate വേറു (Verb.
noun of വേറു „bare") adv. വേറെ adj. വേറിട്ട (with part. ഉള്ള)
വേറെവേറെ, വെവ്വേറെ each separately – (from S. ഭിന്നൻ
and more rarely ഇതരൻ) വേറെ ഒരുത്തനെ (Bhar) placed somewhere else

മാറ്റ (po. also മറ്റൊറ്റ K.R)

മറ്റെ, മററവർ, മറ്റവരെന്ന (Ktm)

മറ്റൊരുവൻ so also മറ്റു
മറ്റൊരുവന്ന ഒരുവർ
(connected with obl. case
not Nom.)
മററ rarely treated as Noun by
itself മറ്റുള്ളവനെന്ന
ഭാഗമെന്നു (KR)

Any: വല്ല (part. of an old verb, „to can, may" whence the Neg. വല്ലാ „cannot, may not")
വല്ലവണ്ണം anyhow, വല്ലവൻ, -വൾ, -തും
വല്ലപ്പൊഴും anywhen വല്ലെടത്തും
– Compound with the part. of വെക്ക „put" വല്ലെച്ചവൻ, വല്ലെച്ചതു
any one – Other partt. വാച്ചവൻ, വാച്ചതു (from വായ്ക്ക get)
also written വായ്ച്ചവൻ, „whatever come to hand" so കണ്ടവൻ, wh~~atever~~oever
offer themselves to view" any one

Some ചില (Noun ചിൽ what is little) ചിലർ pl. ചിലരു, വ neutr.
often with the Interr. ഏവ ചിലർ, „which some soever" ചിലരുടെ (KR 4)

Various പല (Rad. പൾ separate, divide) പലർ pl. പലരു, പലവും
(in po. see about this plur. § 14,2), many, several. – from
S. നാനാ (പലവക = നാനാവിധം various manners)

§ 16.

The Definite Numerals, old formations from Verbal[s] (f.i. ഒ– ഇര– മൂൻ– നാൽ– ഐ– ഏഴു– എൺ– പത– നൂറ) are to be considered as Nouns which by Apposition serve as Adjectives.

old Numbers f.i. ൱൰൯ = 119

൧ ഒന്നു	൰൧ (൧൧) പതിനൊന്നു	൩൰ (൩൦) മുപ്പതു	൪൱ നാനൂറു
൨ രണ്ടു	൰൨ (൧൨) പന്ത്രണ്ടു	൪൰ (൪൦) നാല്പതു	൫൱ അഞ്ഞൂറു
൩ മൂന്നു	൰൩ (൧൩) പതിമൂന്നു	൫൰ (൫൦) അമ്പതു ഐമ്പതു (Tiy.)	൬൱ അറുനൂറു ഒറ്റനൂറു in ഇരുപത്തൊരാ... (number of ...)
൪ നാലു (നാങ്കു)	൰൪ പതിനാലു പതിമ്മൂന്നു (Ujan.) പതിനാറു (Ram.) in ...	൬൰ (൬൦) അറുപതു	൭൱ എഴുനൂറു
൫ അഞ്ചു	൰൫ പതിനഞ്ചു	൭൰ (൭൦) എഴുപതു	൮൱ എണ്ണൂറു
൬ ആറു	൰൬ പതിനാറു	൮൰ (൮൦) എണ്പതു	൯൱ തൊള്ളായിരം
൭ ഏഴു	൰൭ പതിനേഴു	൯൰ (൯൦) തൊണ്ണൂറു	൲ ആയിരം (സ)
൮ എട്ടു	൰൮ പതിനെട്ടു	൱ (൧൦൦) നൂറു	൰൲ പതിനായിരം വർഷം പതിനായിരം ...
൯ ഒമ്പതു that is ഒന്നിലധികം (Bh.)	൰൯ പത്തൊമ്പതു in compos. ഇരുനൂറൊരുപത്തെട്ടു 218 (Bhar)	൱൰ നൂറുപത്തു ഒരു നൂറൊരുപതു	൱൲ ലക്ഷം (S.) ആറായിരം
൰ (൧൦) പത്തു	൨൰ (൨൦) ഇരുപതു ഇരുവതു (2 etc ഇരുവത്ത്-ഒന്നു)	൨൱ ഇരുനൂറു ൩൱ മുന്നൂറു	lacs 10 Million } കോടി (S.)

very high ... ആയിരം. കോടികോടിയും ...

ലക്ഷം. കോടി (KR)

hence ഒറ്റപ്പെട്ടു (ഒറ്റ) odd figure ... 1. ഒന്നു see § 15, 2. – The Adjective or Composition form ഒരു is not used in the higher numbers f.i. ഇരുപത്തൊന്നു വട്ടം 21 times (hence old ഇരട്ടി) ഒരുനൂറ്റൊന്നു സ്മാർത്തർ 101 Smartas. – 2. Radical ഇരു, as is apparent from 20, 200, before vowels ഈർ as ഈരായിരം 2000,

old hence ഇരട്ടപ്പെട്ടു (ഇരട്ട) = even figure as 2, 4

but പന്തിരുകുലം 12 tribes – cf. the Verb പന്തിരാണ്ടു 12 years, ഇരുവർ, ഇരുവരു 2 persons (with double consonant following as in ഇരുകാതവഴി. – 3. മൂൻ, മു (with double consonant following as in മുക്കോൽ 3 measuring staffs, മുന്നാഴി 30, 300 മുക്കാതം 3 miles,

Tu. No. also മൂവട്ടു 30, cf. മരക്കു = മുമ്പെ before

മൂവർ 3 persons മുമ്മാസം 3 months or lengthened vowel as 3000, – 4. നാലു, നാങ്കു 4 from നാൾ from a root signifying „before, old" (? or നാൻ, ഞാൻ hang) നാലുവർണ്ണം 4 castes, നാന്മുഖൻ the fourfaced, നാല്വർ, നാലർ 4 persons, പതിനാലുലോകം (Ram)

13 years (Bhr)

good, beautiful – 5. അഞ്ചു may be a corruption of S. പഞ്ച (cf. പ S. divide, ഓഹരി part), but its present Radical is ഐ, ഐം (ഐങ്കുടി 5 families, ഐങ്കാതം 5 miles, ഐയാണ്ടു 5 years, ഐവർ, ഐവരു 5 persons, ഐയായിരം 5000 ഐമ്പത്തഞ്ചു the 35 Paradevatas) – 50 is also written with ഐ, f.i. ഐമ്പത്തിരികാതം (old) – and in 500 ഐം is to be recognized in the contraction അഞ്ഞൂറു – 6. ആറു (Loc. ആറിൽ to distinguish it from ആറു river) from അറു to end, be cut, shortens its vowel in composition as അറുമുഖൻ the 6faced, cf. 60, 600 – similar ഐങ്കോൽ 5 Nali (Gu.)

ഐയിരത്തൊരായിരം = ഒരു ലക്ഷം (KR) disyllabic in ഇരുപത്തിമൂന്നാം ... (KR)

ഇവരാറുപേരവരൊടു (Bhar) of these 6 persons

– 7. ഏഴു (from എഴു rise) with short vowel in എഴുവർ 7 persons in 70 and 700 – 8. from എൺ to count" hence എണ്പതു 80, എണ്ണൂറു, എണ്ണായിരം 8000 എണ്ദിശ (Lachmi T. S. 8000 (Tel.) (ps. in the 8 quarters ദിശ) എണ്മർ 8 persons. – 9. may be composed of ഒൻ and 10, but the analogy of Canarese (ഒമ്പത്തു 9) of 90 & 900 makes it preferable, to find in all 3 the old തൊൾ „before, below" – 10. പത്തു +) with its old obl. cases പതിനാൽ, then in Tam. ...

+ perhaps from പൽ f.i. പലതുവൻ in ... പത്തിനുന്നാമതൾ

for 21 times poetically പന്തിരണ്ടൊരുവട്ടം (KR) [illegible] (KR)

പതിൻ and പന്ത് is derived from പകു divide for പന്ത്രണ്ടു older Mspt (Cch. പന്തിരണ്ടാംമൂലം.) 31
have പന്തിരണ്ടു, which is proved to be original by the instances of പന്തിരു, പന്തിൽ quoted under 2. — 100. നൂറു means originally „powder" & its obl. case നൂററു, often ~~written~~ നൂററി, [illegible] നൂററുവർ 100 persons (the Pandawas, in po.) — ആയിരം (Can. സാവിര from സഹസ്ര(സ്രം) ലക്ഷം, കോടി are S. terms of which the first only is very common, the 2 latter being often used for any great quantity. 35000 Nayers is commonly expressed മുന്നൂററായിരത്ത പതിനായിരം നായർ

NB. In their declension the oblique case generally not observed (f.i. ആയിരത്തിന്നു etc.)

The following numbers are expressed by കോടി, until [illegible] കോടി (10000000000000), then begins [illegible] കോടി, which gives names to 7 further cyphers (സ്ഥാനം), the follow in a similar order [illegible], [illegible] etc. (see [illegible])

II. A little attention (ഉൾപ്പിരിവു etc.) paid to the foregoing numbers will suffice to show that they are joined by means of the oblique case f.i. പതിനൊന്നു the 1 which is in 10, the 10 of the 100 — നൂററൊന്നു 101, the 1 in 100 — ആയിരത്തെഴുനൂററു [illegible] (KR) [illegible] 1796[x] — Of similar import are the forms: [illegible] (KR) [illegible] 11,000,400 [illegible] ലക്ഷത്തിൽ പരം നൂററിരുപതു 100120, the 120 above 100000, [illegible] 4984 (Bhar) [illegible] 339. [illegible] ഒമ്പതുകോടി [illegible] ലക്ഷം യോജന (Bhag. 95100,000. [illegible] (Bhar) 10664 [illegible] 1999 [illegible] Yojana). — But not only subordinate numbers are thus [illegible] (KR) joined, f.i. 30000 is മുപ്പതിനായിരം (from പതിനായിരം 10000) 100 persons generally നൂററുവർ, 1001 years ആയിരത്തൊന്നു. Here the oblique case serves merely for composition. — Higher numbers etc. [illegible] (KR) [illegible] (vu)

another Locative [illegible] both joined [illegible] 195 (Gan) = [illegible]

x) I meet also constantly with [illegible] നായർ [illegible] നായർ (Col. Ker. Upr.) 1500, 1057 Nayer, but cannot explain the form (- [illegible] for [illegible] of the [illegible] §17.2) see under [illegible] [illegible] 42634512 (Can. Sar.) [illegible] (KR)

minus expressed thus [illegible] (Gan)

mark of [illegible] [illegible]

Another form of the Locative or oblique is ഏ, which joins fractions with whole numbers f.i. ഒന്നേകാൽ 1¼, രണ്ടേമുക്കാൽ 2¾, ആറേകാൽ 6¼, but also ഒന്നര 1½, ഏഴര 7½ for ഏഴും അര. (thus പത്തിൽ മീതെ [illegible] something above 10) — fr. Synt.

The principal fractions (ഭിന്നസംഖ്യകൾ) are[+]   [illegible] 1/21600, of a circle (Gan)

അര ([illegible])	½	മാവു, മാ	1/20	കാണി	1/80
കാൽ (foot) (S. പാദം)	¼	അരമാ	1/40	അരക്കാണി	1/160 (remaining fractions are in Can. Sar. passed over with the expression [illegible])
മുക്കാൽ	¾	[illegible]	1/10		
അരക്കാൽ ([illegible] (KR))	⅛	[illegible]	⅕	മുന്തിരി	1/320
വീശം (മാകാണി)	1/16				
അരവീശം	1/32				

[illegible] (KR) [illegible] (Gan) [illegible] taking ⅙ as taxes (Gan) [illegible] (Bhar) 1/100 of the value & reward of truth [illegible] ⅙ [illegible] (Gan)

[illegible] = ⅔ (Gan) [illegible] (10/4)

NB. a distribution form in common use for measures is [illegible] (perh. = [illegible]) [illegible] every month or year 100 Edangalis, [illegible] by little & little, so [illegible] (f.i. drinking by pints) [illegible] etc. [illegible] (Gan) just as many lines as have been subtracted [illegible] (a med)

III Distribution is expressed in the way shown under [illegible] §15
ഓരോന്നു each one, one by one, ഈരണ്ടു by pairs, മുമ്മൂന്നു by threes, നന്നാലു, ഐയ്യഞ്ചു, നൂററുനൂറു, പത്തുപത്തു (f.i. ഇന്ദ്രിയങ്ങൾ തോറും നാഡികൾ പത്തുപത്തു those pulses, which exist by tens in each of the organs of action & sense) പാതിപ്പാതി by halves (Bhar)
വീതം "rate" may also be used, thus [illegible] പണം 2 fanams to each [illegible] (M. also twice [illegible]) [illegible] divide by 3 (Vy M) [illegible] (when ⅕ + ¼)

+) [illegible] (Gan) the side of ⅛ of the circumference

(Mall. [illegible] often in prescriptions [illegible] p. 147)

+) [illegible]

+ [illegible] med. [illegible] (a med) [illegible] reduced to a [illegible]

15

[illegible] (Gan) it is not double this, or 3 times this

Multiplication sometimes ഈരാറു 2×6, മൂവേഴു 3×7 also ഐയ്യഞ്ചു (by 5 or) 5×5. – ഇരു an oblique form of ഇരു is likewise employed (vu. p.26 ഇരുപതാൽ ഒന്നാവെന്നം one of these 20 is wanted) f.i. പതിറ്റുരണ്ടു 10×2 = 20, പതിറ്റുമൂന്നു 3×10 = 30. Also this form like the oblique cases mentioned above is used in connexion with other, than numeral nouns f.i. പതിറ്റടി 10 measures of a foot (in measuring time by the shadow) [illegible] (Bh.) = 100 [illegible] (3 times as many horses) [illegible] (sixfacty 5 times as many) [illegible] said 3 times [illegible] (also [illegible] Kk)

[illegible] (Gan) in numeration [illegible] (Gan) [illegible] (Gan) [illegible] 2nd, 3, 4 times (other [illegible] (Man) [illegible] moments [illegible] (Ke.M) (V.Ch) [illegible] 21 times (Ch.St.) [illegible] (Man) [illegible] (Ke.M)

III **Ordinals** are formed by the addition of the Rel. part. ആം, "being such" f.i. പലാം quoties, [illegible] (Gan) ഒന്നാം first, രണ്ടാം second, നൂറാം 100th, ആയിരാം 1000th. New nouns may be formed by the addition of അവൻ, രണ്ടാമവൻ the second, അഞ്ചാമവൻ the 5th) but also ഒന്നാമൻ, രണ്ടാമൻ (other [illegible] do occur ([illegible] Bhag.) and മൂന്നാമൻ besides മൂന്നാമൻ the 3d person.*) The Neutre can be used adverbially ഒന്നാമതു the first thing, firstly. A compound or the oblique case is very commonly employed f.i. ഒന്നാമതാമവൻ he in the first place – the first പത്താമത്തെ ആൾ, [illegible] the person occupying the 10th place – the 10th person" – often the cardinal serves for ordinals [illegible] (V.Ch. in the 8th viz month)

*) also [illegible] (for [illegible]) Lord of 1000 Wagers

Numeral adverbs do not exist. ഒരിക്കൽ once is a Locative of ഒരു twice, thrice, are expressed by പ്രാവശ്യം, വട്ടം, (see p.15.) – [illegible] f.i. മൂന്നു വട്ടം 3 revolutions, three times [illegible] the Numeral itself is also Adverb hence [illegible] (viz kisses – prov.) [illegible]

App. Sanscrit numerals are very frequent in Malayalam, chiefly in astronomy, also in many compound nouns f.i.

card.	ord.		
1. ഏകം	പ്രഥമം (f. -മ	11. ഏകാദശ (f. ശി)	
2. ദ്വി, ദ്വയം	ദ്വിതീയം (f. -യ	12. ദ്വാദശ (f. ശി)	Malayalized ദ്വാദശി
4. ചതുർ	തൃതീയം (f. -യ	13 ത്രയോദശ (f. ശി)	[illegible]
3 ത്രി, ത്രയ	ചതുർത്ഥം (f. -ർത്ഥി	14 ചതുർദ്ദശ (f. ശി)	[illegible]
5 പഞ്ചം	പഞ്ചമം (f. -മി)	15 പഞ്ചദശ (f. ശി)	[illegible]
6 ഷഷ്	ഷഷ്ഠം (f. -ഷ്ഠി)	16 ഷോഡശ	[illegible]
7. സപ്തം	സപ്തമം (f. മി)	64 ചതുഷ്ഷഷ്ടി	[illegible] (Vy.M)
8. അഷ്ടം	അഷ്ടമം (f. മി)	100 ശതം (ord. ശതതമം)	
9 നവം	നവമം (f. മി)	1000 സഹസ്രം	
10. ദശം	ദശമം (f. മി)	10000 അയുതം ([illegible]) [illegible] hundreds of thousands (Ke.M)	

ലക്ഷം, പ്രയുതം Million, കോടി, അർബ്ബുദം, അബ്ജം, ഖർവ്വം, നിഖർവ്വം, മഹാപത്മം, ശംഖം, ജലധി, അന്ത്യം, മദ്ധ്യം, പരാർദ്ധം, these the 18 സ്ഥാനം of Caicku karam, whereof each from കോടി stands for 3 places so that അർബ്ബുദം be = 1000 കോടി etc. But there are great differences in the value assigned to each name.

[illegible] (Ke.M) [illegible] (Bhag. Vit. Vi.)

Then [illegible] $(\frac{4}{20})$ [illegible] $(\frac{5}{20})$ [illegible] (since they are of the same denomination) [illegible] (Gan) [illegible] thus $\frac{1}{5}$ – [illegible] (multiplication of denominators) [illegible] (Ubitit) [illegible] $= \frac{9}{20}$ (Gan)

§17.

The Malayalam language possesses no Adjectives. This has been shown in the preceding §§ so far, as quantitative & pronominal relations are concerned; Nouns placed either in Apposition, or in Composition (by means of the oblique case) and forms of the Verb, chiefly Relative participles are used to do their service. The same holds good with regard to qualitative relations.

1. Of the Relative participles the Syntax will give the details. Here only a few hints. The Malayali does not say „a dead cow" or „a long rope", but „a ~~died~~ cow having died", „a rope stretched" ചത്ത പശു നീണ്ട കയറ. Instead of „a good man" he will say „a man who is, was, will be a good one" or „a man in whom there is goodness", the one നല്ലവനാകുന്നവൻ (ആക, ആം) ആയവൻ – from ആക to be such (cf ആം §16. III) – the other നന്മയുള്ളവൻ. Negative Adjectives are likewise expressed by അല്ലാത്ത, „not being such" ഇല്ലാത്ത, „which exists not, wherein there exists not" and other Participles. – Thus „the last year" may either be rendered by „the past year" കഴിഞ്ഞ കൊല്ലം or „the year which is down" കീഴാം ആണ്ടു etc – Also other parts of the Verb are employed where we should expect adjectives f.i.

2. Of Apposition we shall speak in Syntax, but here we must give some details of the Composition of Nouns, as far as it influences the forms. 1. In സത്യവാക്ക, true word, ദിവ്യജ്ഞാനം divine understanding, we may at first suspect S. adjectives, but such is not the case; they are compounds formed by the rejection of the final ം in സത്യം, ദിവ്യം, which in Mal. are nouns. You may say അവൻ ദിവ്യൻ he is a genius ഇതു ദിവ്യം this is divine, but ദിവ്യനായ ശാസ്ത്രി an extraordinary Savant (with Part.) or ദിവ്യശാസ്ത്രി a Savant of extraordinary quality (Comp.). This Composition case is in many Nouns with final ം formed in the manner shown+ f.i. സമുദ്രനീർ marine (or sea-) water, മരത്തൊലി tree's bark, മരക്കലം (po) wooden vessel = ship* കുളക്കര bank of tank (but also കുളങ്കര) ദൈവകല്പന God's order

Most nouns of the first declension having as form for the oblique case remain unchanged തലനോവു head-ache, അഞ്ചുതലനാഗം a fiveheaded serpent, മഴക്കാലം rainy season, മലനാടു, മലയാളം mountainous country, Malabar. Others, chiefly temporal, add the ~~defining~~ ആം f.i. തലേദിവസം & തലേന്നു, „the day before". Thus of the ഉ declension [illegible] (po. [illegible]) in the former way, as in former times from [illegible], [illegible]. A few of the same declension add [illegible] f.i. [illegible] the thorny Arum (from [illegible]) തെക്കൻകാററു Southerly wind

തെളിഞ്ഞ വെള്ളം clear water (= which has become clear)

f.i. അളവില്ലാത്ത സുഖം (Bhar) unbounded happiness.

f.i. [illegible] കൂർത്തിരിക്കുന്നു because thy teeth are very sharp

+ [illegible] (KR5). [illegible] (KR) for [illegible] (according to analogy of Tell. part) + yet rarely before vowels on account of the hiatus – [illegible] Still you find [illegible] claim of sovereignty (Ind) [illegible] Lord of [illegible] Nayr (Cal.)

* [illegible] storeroom ([illegible])

[illegible] (but [illegible]) dynasty, rule of Colatiri [illegible]

– of the second [illegible] the Lord, God in or of Peruv. [illegible] = [illegible] S. (po) [illegible] also after S. [illegible] (KR) [illegible] (Shiv Pur) – [illegible] (KR)

[illegible] Quartan fever (also [illegible])

of in declension [illegible] ([illegible])
[illegible] (KR)
[illegible]
[illegible] (ky)
of the a declension [illegible], [illegible] etc the fruits (കായ്) of [illegible], [illegible] + [illegible] (Bhar)
this river-bank
[illegible] fruit of [illegible]

[illegible] ... [illegible] & alone [illegible]
വടക്കൻപെരുമാൾ the Northern King [illegible] coarse cloth
വേരനാല a (famous) far rooted Jacktree [illegible] a
Lion-Plantain – [[illegible] (and other names of plants from
മല, „growing in Mountains")] പൂന്തേൻ flower honey, and
പൂവൻകോഴി flowered fowl = cock, പൂഞ്ചേല flowerlike cloth
[illegible]
മാങ്ങ (from മാംകായ്) Mango, fruit of the മാവ് – [illegible] (ky)
In others the ൻ appears to be euphonic transition from ൽ
as ചാറൻമഴ drizzling rain, ചൂണ്ടൻവിരൽ pointing finger
(Verbal Nouns in അൽ before Labial consonants), as on the
other hand ൻ is changed into ൽ before the strong consonants
ൽ (പൊൽക്കൂത്തു golden dance, പൊ) ൻ (പൊന്നരി golden rice
but പൊന്നൂല് gold thread) ൻ (മുന്നണി fore-rank) and
dropped before ന ([illegible] Raja with a Palace & ~~Royal~~ Rule) – ൻ shortened in [illegible] dirty cloth [illegible] division

ാ, ീ, chiefly Temporal f.i. [illegible]

An obsolete form of the oblique case, അ (Tam. an) is preserved
in [ആൾ Accus. കൊല്ലി man-slayer (po. = gold) Sanscrit [illegible] woman
of sweet words (~~[illegible]~~ [illegible])] It is perhaps originally the same with
the [illegible] abovementioned.

ൻ in [illegible] (Sic)

All the cases, in which the Affixes can be recognized as nouns, may
be regarded as compound nouns, but especially the Locative,
because of the Number of the Nouns with which it may
be formed.+) The substitutes for Local and Temporal
Adjectives fall therefore especially under this head.

+) f.i. [illegible] inside of house = in the house

The simple Oblique case does for the Loc. f.i. വീട്ടുകാര്യം domestic
affairs, നാട്ടുപിണക്കം civil discord, വലത്തുഭാഗം (and വല
ഭാഗം) ഇടത്തുകൈ right side, left hand from വലം, ഇടം.
ചുമട്ടാൾ a carrier (ചുമടു burden) നട്ടുച്ച very noon (നടു middle)
[illegible] ([illegible])
[illegible] a heavy bed ([illegible] weight) ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] part of [illegible]
or ഇൽ, often changed in ഉം, [illegible], [illegible] brethren
Division, കിഴക്കംപുറം Eastside, [illegible] ([illegible])
a just way, [illegible] ropedancing [illegible] ([illegible])
or ഉ with [illegible] f.i. [illegible], [illegible], following
day ([illegible] as obliq. form from [illegible], [illegible]) similar to [illegible]
from [illegible], [illegible] from [illegible], [illegible] from [illegible] [illegible] (ky) [illegible] next house
[illegible] (a [illegible])
[illegible] yearly income, ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ
[illegible] ([illegible])
[illegible] the present grievance [illegible]+ the former
occasion, [illegible] the last Perumal [illegible]
[illegible] (a [illegible]) [illegible] the nobles of 4 districts
[illegible] the next house [illegible]
or ഇൽ, with [illegible] f.i. [illegible] (= [illegible], po. [illegible])
a former birth+ നാട്ടിലെ രാജാവ് the Country's King വീട്ടിലെ
[illegible] (ky)
[illegible] things in the house, വലത്തെ [illegible] right ~~thumb~~ and
വലമുല (Bhar) right breast – [illegible] (Gan) that which is in
the middle ([illegible]) [illegible] (Gan) [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] (h.P)
~~[illegible]~~
[illegible]
the Valarbhattu fort
[illegible]
in the Taliparambu temple
[illegible]
and [illegible] (a dynasty)

Poss. Nouns [illegible] he of this place = the householder, husband (when the women speak of him to strangers) [illegible] p. 26 [illegible]
[illegible] he of the bleaching place = washerman

[illegible] (prov)
[illegible] (KR)
+ better [illegible] (Gan)
this form treated as Noun so often
[illegible]
[illegible] (KR)
[illegible] (KR)
= Loc. [illegible]
+ personal Nouns [illegible]
Gen. [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] (Kyh) [illegible] (Can. Sar.) [illegible] (Gan)
[illegible],
[illegible] the former
[illegible] (Cran) that there
[illegible] (Gan) the westerly [illegible], [illegible] – [illegible] the farther removed (Gan)

or അന്നു ~~with~~ preceded by ആ ~~before~~ (chiefly temporal) [illegible] that day's night, [illegible] nightly meal, [illegible] early meal, [illegible] as of old [illegible] noon-meal.

NB. for the Oblique case & composition an old form is preserved in [illegible]. monkey princes from [illegible] (Bhr) [illegible] from [illegible], "cripples" [illegible] leaf of Vempu (med) [illegible] from [illegible]

[illegible] the former help in the latter case from Gen.

[illegible] (Gen) [illegible] (KR)

App. 1. Sanscrit Composita have greatly influenced the Composition of Malayalam Nouns. Many are used by poets & in common life, which being received as simple words, need not be mentioned here. Others are litterally translated into Malayalam. But the form of Sanscrit compositions has exercised little power on ours, the Nouns being all Malayalized beforehand (cfr § 8.12) There occur however cases, in which this naturalisation is not fully accomplished f.i. [illegible], which according to S. rules ought to be [illegible], according to the Genius of the Peninsular languages [illegible] (as if from [illegible]), the recollection of Compounds like [illegible], [illegible] having blinded the native writer.

add here p 23 below

[illegible] KR

[illegible]. Kei Nr

[illegible] (KR) his honour

[illegible] (KR 5) the Racshasas, who are like water (opposed to Rama the Sun) [illegible]

2. In poetry abounding with Sanscrit, real Adjectives will occur, but mostly undeclined, that is in the form of Composition. The Comparativ & Superlativ of S. adjectives has either lost its original power (ഉത്തരം. Northern, ഉത്തമം, best, excellent ജ്യേഷ്ഠൻ elder brother) or has a merely augmentative signification (f.i. [illegible] a very chaste wife, [illegible] P.T. [illegible] (Bhr) [illegible] (KR) [illegible] a very noble Brahman), and even where it retains its force, it is rather treated as a Noun of Gradation f.i. [illegible] P.T. "the cloud is something greater than myself (the Sun)", where [illegible], great, that is, a great thing" would have been enough. – Often [illegible] f.i. [illegible] KR [illegible] – also that [illegible] (KR)

f.i. [illegible] (P.T.)

§18.

Some Verbal Roots serve as Substitutes for Adjectives of quality (chiefly colours, tastes & other perceptions of the senses.)

1. The easiest, but now rather obsolete way, is to form Compounds of the Verbal Radical with the Noun to which the action ~~indicated at~~ attributed refers, as f.i. in [illegible] a hanging necornament (from [illegible] to hang [illegible] body, [illegible] ornament)

നൽ be good (defect. fut. നല്ലു it will be well, is well: Verb. noun നന്മ, ന[illegible] [obsol. Tal. Pay.] that which is well = is well) f.i. [illegible] dear Goldson! (po)

[illegible] a fine tank (po)

ചെം red, ചെങ്കൽ red stone, laterite, ചെങ്കോൽ sceptre (= Royal staff) ചെമ്പൊന്ന് red gold (po) – changes in ചെവ് (f.i. [illegible], vu. [illegible] Mars, the red faced) – (and in long ചേ (with [illegible] – ചേവടി adorable foot. po) below

17

വെൾ white, light വെളിമ്പറമ്പു white, open field, വെണ്ണ (orig. വെൺനെയ്) butter, വെറ്റെഴുത്തു writing without blackening.

കരു, കറു, കാർ (below) black കാർകടൽ (po) dark sea കാർമേഘം black cloud കരിങ്കൽ granit കരിമ്പടം blanket (darkcoloured)

പൈ green, fresh പൈമ്പുൽ young grass, പൈങ്കിളി green parrot

പെരു, പെരും (പേർ great) പെരുവിരൽ thumb, പെരുനാൾ feast, പെരുമാൾ great person, King പേരാൽ the great fig tree [illegible] (KR5)

വൽ, വൻ powerful, great വങ്കാര്യം a serious matter, വമ്പിഴ sin, വന്തിര billow, വമ്പുൺ great wound also വഴുൽ f.i. വഴുതമാറു the broad head (Stats)

def. fut. വലിയ (Gen)

Defect. fut. വലിയ (Gen)

ചെറു (for ചിറു) ചെറുവിരൽ little finger

കുറു short f.i. കുറുനരി jackall, കുറുമ്പടി threshold, കുറുമ്പടി (prov), കുറുവഴി (KR) shortest way കുറുക്കു (prov) കുറുക്കൻ (KR)

നെടു ~~short~~ long (for നീടു) നീടുകാലം long time നെടുമ്പുര long house = barracks നീടുവാഴ്ച (prov) Verb Noun നീടു hence നീൾമിഴിമാർ (KR) ladies with long eyes

വെറു bare, വെറുങ്കാലോടെ barefooted, വെറുന്തല bareheaded

വെറുങ്കല്ലു merely stone (വെറ്റില)

ഇളം young ഇളഞ്ചക്ക young breadfruit, ഇളങ്കൂറു station of the 2d Royal, ഇളമ്പാട് (prov) ഇളയതു the ~~thin~~ (upper) end private

മുതു old മുതുക്കുല ripe cluster (of plantains) മൂത്തവൻ

ഷെ

പുതു, പുൻ new, പുന്നെല്ലു new rice, പുതുക്കോട്ട new fort

പഴു old. പഴഞ്ചോറു rice of yesterday പഴഞ്ചൊൽ proverb, പഴവിശേഷം (prov)

തൺ cold തണ്ണീർ cold water താമര (po) the cold flower (from താർ) Lotos

കടു, pungent, hard കടുമ്പകൽ broad day

കൊടു cruel (also കൊടും) കൊടുങ്കാറ്റു violent storm കൊടുമ്പാതകം horrible കൊടുവാൾ കൊടുങ്കള്ളൻ thief (~~Bh~~ Bhr)

2) Already the M, with which many of these Verbal roots are prefixed to nouns, leads to suspect an old Relat. part. fut.*) similar to ഉള്ളം, ഉം (§22), this supposition is strengthened by the formations of Relative participles past & future, which are generally used as Adjectives f.i.

a) formations corresponding with the past tense in ഉ (~~also liable~~ if not to be taken for oblique cases in ഉ) α) Verbal Part.

before vowels double cons. or long vowel
പെരാറു
പുതിയാൽ
ചെർ
കീർ
നീൾ
പെരുവഴി
നീളെ

പുത്തൂരു f.i. പുത്തൂർ (new village) N. pr of a grāmam. പുന്നെല്ല് new rice (of the August harvest

നീടു, നീണ്ടു, നെടു f.i. നെടുങ്കൂർ (long village) N. pr. നീണ്ടൂർ — നീളെ (with Inf. നീള) perpendicularly, നീണ്ടൊരോടം a long voyage (Pay.)

(5) ചിറു, ചിററു f.i. ചിററൂർ N. pr. ചിററുള്ളി small onion, (ചെറു ചിററാമ്പൽ)

ചുറ an outhouse (adv. ചെററു ഒരുഞ്ഞു, ചെററും അറിയാ (KR))

വെറു, വെററു f.i. വെററില the leaf (Betel)

β) Relat. Participles in ഉ

പൈ, പച്ച (for പൈത്ത) green — but cf. §28.3 (Verb Noun)

ചെവ്, ചുവന്ന (for ചിവന്ന) red

Participles from still existing Verbs are: കച്ച, കൈച്ച bitter (f.i. കച്ചതു what is bitter, Verb. Part. എത്ര കച്ചു പോയി how bitter it has become, പുളിച്ച sour (പുളിക്ക), വെളുത്ത white, കറുത്ത black, മൂത്ത elder

ഇളയവനായി ഇരുന്നൊരു നാളെ (from ഇളം) when he was yet young quite a Rel. part. (Bhar) ആയന്ന നാളിൽ

b. formations corresponding with the past tense in ഇ

[illegible]

പെരു – പെരിയ, വൽ – വലിയ great, പുതു – പുതിയ new, thus ചെറിയ, നെടിയ, കൊടിയ, (for കടിയ the Sanscrit കഠിന) [illegible] (prov)

നല്ലിയ fine (more adject than [illegible]) (similar ഉടയ possessing as NN. [illegible] (Bhar)

c. formations void of the distinction of tenses നല്ല good, പഴയ old, ഇളയ young

neutr. also പഴേതു (Comm. Adj.)

3. from all these personal Nouns are formed, by the addition of the Demonstrative, & in other (now more obsolete) manner from Abstract nouns

a) പെരിയവൻ m. -വൾ f. വലിയവൻ, -വൾ a great person

thus കൊടിയവൻ, നെടിയവൻ, ചെറിയവൻ

NB. The Neutres may reject the mark of the tense, പുതിയതു, പുതുതു something new, വലിയതു, വലുതു (prov) something great [illegible] what ought not to be done; this chiefly the case when the addition of the Verb. Part ആയി ("having become such, being such") changes them into Adverbs f.i. പെരുതായി, പുതുതായി, ചെറുതായി "rarely" എളുതായി easily

[illegible] Similar neutre is [illegible] f.i. [illegible]

The same is done by the addition of എ f.i. വെറുതെ in vain

b. Other forms are: from ചെറു (besides ചെറിയവൻ) ചെറുക്കൻ, viz. ചെക്കൻ a boy, ചെറുമൻ, ചെറുമാൻ a slave (= little man, from the future Rel. part in ഉം) ചെറിയവൾ and ചെറുമി (poet) little woman

കുറുക്കൻ (for കുറുകൻ) jackall, perh. also കുറുമ്പൻ a castname

നെടുമ്പൻ, നെടുങ്ങൻ tall

മൂത്തവൻ (~~and~~ regular part.) and മൂപ്പൻ an elder

വലിയവൻ, വമ്പൻ a great one ([illegible] one whose bowels are large prov — real Verbs) [illegible]

നല്ലവൻ, -വൾ m.f. നല്ലതു and നന്നു he, she, it that is good

(opposite a തീയതു that which is bad from obsol. തീ)

നല്ലവർ good persons, but നല്ലാർ (po) fine women [illegible] (Bhar) [illegible] (Chan) [illegible] (Staki)

4. Abstract Nouns from these Radicals are formed as from other Verbs, yet the ~~formation~~ termina[tion] മ seems to predominate as more adjectivic, than that in വു, പു, (~~even~~ from S. നീലം blue, we have നീലിമ blueness) [illegible] V. Ch.

a. മ – നന്മ, തിന്മ goodness badness, but also നലം, നല്ലം

കുളിമ, കുളിർമ coldness (South കുളിർപ്പു Verbal)

പെരുമ, പഴമ (and പഴക്കം) പുതുമ (and പുതുക്കം) and [illegible] ([illegible] Stati)

[illegible] (and [illegible]) ചെറുമ (but ചെറുപ്പം infancy)

കൊടുമ, ഇളമ, [illegible] (from [illegible]) also മിടുമ (Bhar) prowess from മിടുക്കു

b. വു (va) – പു f.i. ചെവ്വു and ചെമ്മ (also ചൊവ്വു) propriety

ചെവ്വു [illegible] in right proportion കൈപ്പു കീര bitter herbs

വെളുപ്പു whiteness, white substance

c. പ്പു, പ്പു – (ചൊവ്വു) – ചുവപ്പു redness, കൈപ്പു, bitterness, ഉപ്പു salt (ഉപ് above) കറുപ്പു, വെളുപ്പു, തണുപ്പു, [illegible] etc

b. പ്പം, ഠം – വലിപ്പം greatness (വലു strength) എളുപ്പം facility
ഇളപ്പം dishonour, നീളം length കടുപ്പം strength (as of liquor)
ഇമ്പം delight (old ഇൻ sweet)   പുഴുക്കം, പഴക്കം
ഭാഷ്യമായി കിടക്കും. പെരിപ്പം ഉണ്ടു (Bhar) largeness

c. other forms. നിഴൽ (for shade), ഉവർ saltiness
നലം ~~that is~~ goodness   പുത്തൻ newness (f.i. പുത്തനായുള്ളകരം
ഒം. T.R. novel taxes) § 28. Verbal Nouns
പണ്ടുള്ളോരിൽ ചിറ്റർ പുത്തനായി (Ram)

നേരെ straight

NB. A farther Verbal power which these Roots formerly possessed, has nearly become obliterated. They were formerly not only made into personal Nouns of the 3d person, as നല്ലവൻ, നല്ലോൻ he the good one, but also of the 1st & 2nd by composition with the Radicals എൻ, ഏം, ഈർ etc. (as നല്ലേൻ, നല്ലീ, നല്ലീർ) A Remainder of these extraordinary Personal Nouns of the 1st & 2nd person has been preserved in അടിയൻ, അടിയേൻ, "I your servant" plur. അടിയങ്ങൾ we your servants (3d pers. അടിയാൻ, അടിയാർ, Verb Noun അടിമ slavery, slave) and in the rarely occurring എല്ലീരും, "you all" (Pay.)

§ 19.

I Personal Nouns are formed of Abstract Nouns, by adding
1. അൻ m. ഇ or ത്തി f.*) അർ, മാർ pl.
വില്ലു bow വില്ലൻ archer – (തീവു Island) തീയൻ m. തീയത്തി N.pr. of caste
മല mountain മലയൻ, മലച്ചി m.f. N.pr of a mountaineer's caste
പോക്കൻ rogue പോക്കി fem.
ഇട middle ഇടയൻ, ഇടച്ചി one of the middle or shepherd caste
കാടു jungle കാടൻ (and കാട്ടുവൻ) a jungleman
കൊതി coveting കൊതിയൻ, കൊതിച്ചി greedy person
so many castnames പുലയൻ, -ച്ചി (പുല pollution) ചാലിയൻ (ചാലി..
work) തച്ചുടയാൻ (from – 3 highest rank) മൂപ്പു – മൂപ്പൻ the first
തൊഴുവൻ m. തോഴി f. companion
(തൊഴു obsol. Verb. Noun of തൊഴുക serve)
ഓത്തു reading (the Vedas) ഓത്തന്മാർ Vedabrahmans
കൂട്ടം crowd pl. കൂട്ടർ people (f.i. അക്കൂട്ടർ those people)
from ചെമ് etc ചെമ്പൻ, ചെമ്പി m.f. red cattle & കരിമ്പൻ, -മ്പി,
കരിയൻ, -ച്ചി, darkcoloured ox, cow
കുടച്ചെവിയൻ, "umbrellaeared" = elephant (hunting expression)
ചെന്തീക്കനൽക്കണ്ണൻ, "lifecoaleyed" = Siva (po) മുക്കണ്ണൻ the threeeyed (Bhr)
പൊട്ടക്കണ്ണൻ, -ണ്ണി m.f. person with destructive eye × കുരുക്കണ്ണി (KR)
കണ്ടകാർകുഴലി (Bhar) f. ചെങ്കണ്ണി മാർ (po)
വണ്ടാർകുഴലി (KR) കു –ലാഴി
–മിഴി

Sometimes merely personification as വെള്ളാനിയൻ (Cal) the fever
comp. കുരുനാക്കനായവൻ (Cal) one who has sore tongues, കുരുടൻ കണ്ണൻ

*) in different disguise – hence വേലൻ, വേലത്തി, വണ്ണാത്തി; വണ്ണാൻ = വണ്ണാൻ (prov.)

അനുജൻ അനുജ or – ജത്തി younger brother, sister

ആ cow (Sansk.) ആയൻ, ആച്ചി cowherd

കാരണവൻ, -ത്തി old person

N.B. Sometimes ആർ is joined to the oblique case f.i. in 4 നൂററവർ ഓരൂററവർ, ഓരുനൂററവർ (from നൂറു 100) N.pr. of caste

The caste name ഉണ്ണാന്മാരാർ seems to be a compound of the plur. ഉണ്ണാന്മാർ and ആർ, similar the fem. നാച്ചിയാർ of honorif. plur. നാച്ചി

2. അവൻ, അവൾ with its contractions ഓൻ, ഓൾ m.f. ഓർ plur. വെളുത്തേടത്തവൻ "he of the bleaching place" and വെളുത്തേടൻ a washerman സിംഹളവൻ the Sinhalese (സിംഹ.) വിണ്ണവർ the heavenly ones (po = സ്വർഗ്ഗവർ S.) thus in po. even with S. words: ഉരഗവർ Serpent, അനിമിഷവർ the God with allways open eyes (from S. ഉരഗം, – ഷം) കാട്ടവർ those of the jungle) കാട്ടിലുള്ളവർ (po. but also ഓട്ടുള്ളവർ, വീട്ടുള്ളവർ) – Very common are കാരണവർ uncle അടുത്തവർ next relations, സേവകർ, സേവകന്മാർ soldiers, sailors (from സേവകം = സേവ S. service). – With the affix of § 172. പിന്നെ വർ, പിന്നവർ (Bhag) the following, properly he of the after place. മുന്നവർ (Bhag) the former. Thus തെക്കേടു, വടക്കേടു (Bhag) the most southerly, northerly (hill)

ഓൾ, ഓർ

The contraction ഓൻ (chiefly with the oblique case) is more honorific than അവൻ or അവർ (കണിയാൻ astronomer, honor. കണിയാർ, കണിയാർ, thus കാഴിയാർ Cazi, നായനാർ Lord, തമ്പുരാൻ, ഭഗവാനാരെപ്പോലെ like Bhagavān (the sun), നമ്പിയാർ a Syrian priest കത്തനാർ (po) = കത്തൻ N.pr a female devotee) കത്തനാർ (കത്തൻ = കർത്താ) വീട്ടാർ the people of the house, നാട്ടാർ, people of the country (Bhar) നാഗത്താന്മാർ, ചിങ്ങത്താൻ serpent lion (honorific from നാഗം, ചിങ്ങം) പച്ചക്കിളിമൊഴിയാൾ "she who has words like the green parrot" മണിഗ്രാമത്താർ the people of Manigrāmam (Pay.) അടിയാർ, കുടിയാർ the slaves & tenants of the soil കണക്കപ്പിള്ളമാർ (Bhar)

3. Sanscrit forms: ഇ for both genders (in Sanscr. ഇൻ) m.f. sinner, കോപി angry person (but this fem. is not correct, the common fem. ...) (KR 5) criminal common in Malayalam too, not only in Sanscrit imitation (അമ്പലവാസി† temple servants, നാലുവർണ്ണത്തവർ those of the 4 castes) but in real Mal. words കരുവില്ലി he with the black bow, മാൻമിഴി (V. Ch.) മാൻകണ്ണി antilope eyed (fem. – മാർ pl.)

† fem. – കിഴവി old, – മിടുക്കി mad.

The feminine in most Sanscrit words remains as in S. ഇനി f.i. ലോഭം, ലോഭി, f. ലോഭിനി avaricious (more common ലുബ്ധൻ) avaricious അഹങ്കാരി, – രിണി proud, selfish. So also from ചോരൻ thief ചോരിണി †

Lisp. p. 34 under s 35 [illegible] Personal nouns.

ഭാരതംപാട്ടു. മുതലാന്നുള്ള (Lg.)

മറയവർ [illegible] (മറ Veda) po.

ഉൾവരാഞ്ഞോർ (KR 5)

അറിവുള്ളോർ (K.K.) clever people

ആയവൻ & ആയവർ from ആ (Cal)

പണ്ടെത്തേതിലും (Lg.) better than the former state modern മുന്നത്തേതിൽ (Bhar) in what follows, afterwards

of similar import are the Sanscrit terminations വൽ ("like") and
f.i. ഗുണം (good) quality ഗുണവാൻ m. –വതി f. –വത്ത n.
(plur. വാന്മാർ, –വതികൾ – വത്തുകൾ) of good quality
x ഗുണവത്തുകൾ (Bhr)
ധനം riches ധനവാൻ, –വതി, –വത്ത rich
thus ഭാഗ്യവാൻ
ബുദ്ധിമാൻ, –മതി, –മത്തു of good understanding, നീതിമാൻ one of proper behaviour, ബന്ധുമാൻ one who has friends & relations (Bhr)

NB. The fem. & neutre are rarely used: of വിദ്വാൻ, യുവാൻ (M. യുവാവ്) participles of similar termination, the fem. വിദുഷി learned woman, യുവതി young woman are used by poets, but ഗുണമുള്ളവൾ etc is generally preferred to ഗുണവതി. Poets used the plur. of the neutre for masc. ഭാര്യാവത്തുകൾ (Bhr) those who have wives, ശ്രീമത്തുകൾ [illegible] ബുദ്ധിമത്തുകളായുള്ള [illegible]
Rarely used is –ശാലി (= the abode of, he in whom resides) gnan?
ഗുണശാലി a benefactor, ധൈര്യശാലി, worthy, ഭാഗ്യശാലി happy
വീര്യശാലി (KR) = വീര്യവാൻ

The Paramatma is സർവ്വശക്തനും. ആദ്യ
ന്തം. ഐശ്വര്യവാനും. വീര്യ
വാനും. [illegible] ഗുണവാനും.
ജ്ഞാനവാനും. ഭഗവാനും. നിത്യൻ
(Gnana Pana)
adv. വിധിവത്തായി ചെയ്തു (KR) did according to law [illegible]

4. An affix കാരം, with the m. കാരൻ (കാരി), f. കാരത്തി (x കാരി) (= what makes) is used extensively both in Sanscrit and Malayalam, (often contracted ആരം, ആരി)
S. ജനതികാരം vulgo ജനത്തീരം a crowd of men
M. കോട്ടക്കാരം (in Tal. Mysh.) contr. കൊട്ടാരം a Royal residence

S. രഥകാരൻ (waggon-maker) carpenter
M. വേലക്കാരൻ labourer, servant, –രത്തി fem (x –കാരി f.)
നാട്ടുകാരൻ, –ത്തി a country man, – woman (obl. case)
കാവൽക്കാരൻ watchman തറവാട്ടുകാരൻ man of family seat
വഴിപാട്ടുകാരൻ one who brings offerings വാദക്കാരൻ plaintiff
with innumerable others f.i. Gentilicia കൊച്ചിക്കാരൻ, –ത്തി a person from Cochin, കൊല്ലക്കാർ people from Quilon (Rom. Cath. fishermen) etc
Any person, otherwise unknown, may be addressed as possessor of a prominent quality, action or article observed at first sight, f.i. one who drives a cow as പശുക്കാരൻ, one who wears the male cloth (instead of the പുടവ) മുണ്ടുകാരത്തി etc
കാരി in പൂജകാരി, പൂജാരി priest, പുര(ക്കാ)രി founder, [illegible](ക്കാ)രി
[illegible] (vu. [illegible]) astronomer

5. A Malayalam ആളം ("possession" from ആളുക) with the masculines ആളൻ, ആളി, corresponding with കാരം and its derivatives is of more confined use
മലയാളം the hillcountry Malabar –ളൻ, –ളി a Malayali (fem. –ളത്തി exists not – you must say –ളച്ചി) കാട്ടാളൻ jungleman, കമ്മാളർ (കർമ്മം) artificers, ഉരാളൻ, കരിയാളൻ, ഊറ്റാളൻ etc N. pr. of castes
നായാളി (x നായകൻ) headman, പടയാളി officer മുതലാളി chief, ഭരണാളി (KR)
കുറ്റാളികൾ (KR) criminals

or man of property, ഊരാളി one of that class; തേരാളി charioteer
വില്ലാളി archer+, പൂവാളി (പൂ flower) licentious – വാരാളി N.pr
of a cast of templeproprietors ഇരപ്പാളി beggar (also fem.)
+N.B. perh. also വില്ലാൾ (Bhar. അവനൊടേറ്റവില്ലാളികൾ)

what is ഈർച്ചാളി sawyer?

II. Abstract Nouns formed from other Nouns:

1. മ (see §18,4) f.i. മേന്മ superiority (from മേൽ an old Verb. noun "above") തോഴമ friendship (cf I,1) ഊരമ, ഊരമ state of ഊരാളൻ, ഊരാളൻ (I,2) കോയ്മ supreme government (from കോ, കോൻ King. perh. കോയിക്കൾ a plur. is for കോയിക്കൾ) especially in the form ആഴ്മ (also written ആഴ്മ and perhaps derived from ആഴൽ I,5) മലയാഴ്മ Malayalam language ഊരാഴ്മ position of those of one class (ഊരാഴ്മക്കാർ, ഊരാഴ്മക്കാർ) even രാജാഴ്മ Royalty, and നായ്മസ്ഥാനം rank of Nayar (cf മനാഴ്മ or മനാഴിക §28,15) മെയ്യാഴ്മ. മഹിമാഴ്മ. (Tipp) the rank and qualities of Lord Cornwallis)

ഊണ്മ (lag)

N.B. Nouns of this class are rare in proper Malayalam, Verbal Nouns (as §18.4. and more under the Verb) are more affected by the language, hence the other Abstract terminations of T. Tel. Can. have been lost, so ത്തം equal to the Sanscr. ത്വം, which is ~~only~~ preserved in ഒരുമ്പെട്ടത്തം, more or less local in writings & in popular use ഇരപ്പത്തം (from ഇരപ്പൻ) etc. ഒരുമ്പാടത്തം (see §.31) കള്ളവെറിത്തനം, ദീർഘത്തനം also ഇരപ്പാളിത്തനം beggarliness, കള്ളത്തനം,

2. Sanscrit ത്വം, a very common ഗുരുത്വം, ലഘുത്വം, പ്രഭുത്വം. even in Mal. word ആണത്വം = ആണത്തം manhood, manliness സ്നേഹിതത്വം friendship, contr. സ്നേഹിത്വം. ശൂരത valour, ക്രൂരത cruelty etc in Bhar. ദീർഘത = ദീർഘത്വ

മൂഢാത്മത്വം. സ്വ ലഘുതാത്മത്വം. ഉണ്ണിത്വം. (Nar) ചെറുമത്വം foolery (long) സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യമടുത്തതുമാത്ര (Tel.) ബാലിത്വം. (Nal.)

Even the suffixes, which require Vṛddhi in Sanscrit grammar have in some instances, not lost their original life: f.i. ജാഡ്യം, മൌഢ്യം, സൌന്ദര്യം. etc. are readily used by the native and preferred to other abstract ~~nouns~~ formations (as ത്വ, ത്വം) from മൂഢൻ fool, സുന്ദരൻ beautiful – whilst in others, as ശൌര്യം, ഗൌരവം, ചാപല്യം. the Etymology is little thought of, and the word with a more limited signification + than it had originally, enters ready made into the language.

20

The Verbs (ക്രിയ)

§20

The Radicals of Peninsular Verbs have never been carefully collected. Farther inquiries into their nature will be required, before the origine of the Verbs now in use can be satisfactorily understood. At present we venture only to state

1.) Each Radical is either monosyllabic or consisting of 2 short syllables. (cf the roots of §18. നൾ, ചെവ്, ചെൽ)

2.) Even the Monosyllabics have originally hardly an original long Vowel, certainly none of the Dissyllabics (Those Monosyllabics, which in future & present have long Vowels, but reject them in the past, may serve as proof f.i. വേ to be hot, past വെന്തു with short എ, കാൺ to see, but കണ്ടു saw, കൺ eye, ചാ die, but ചത്തു dead)

Longvowelled Verbs, as മാറു change, നാറു smell, പൂകു enter, നുഴു creep in, are easily explained as derivatives from Verbal Nouns (§28), based on the still existing roots മറു, നറു, പുകു, നുഴു –

3. Most of the Malayalam letters being liable to euphonic changes, the same Radical may appear in different shapes f.i.

ട and ൾ interchanged നീടു (or നീൾ) long നീളുക to be long

ട and ൺ – നടു, നണ്ണു to be fixed (consider)

ൾ and റു – നിൽ, നിറു stand (the latter in the causal)
നാൾ = നാറു (whence നാററം or നാം scent)

ൻ and റു – പിൻ what follows പിറ proceeding from, being born,
പെറു bring forth (പിറക്ക be born)

ൻ and തു – പുതു, പുൻ be new, മുതു, മുൻ be before

Vowels – i and e പിടു, പെടു, പെൺ female – വിടു, വെടി leave

u and o പുത, പൊതി, പൊതയു cover

i and u പിരി turning, പുരണ്ടു rolling about (modern after പി–)

4. The greater part of the present Malayalam Verbs are properly speaking Denominativa of Verbal Nouns – No Verb can be proved to be original, but those which are one or twosyllabic, and in the latter case end with short ഉ

All verbs ending in ഉ, and ഭ (for ഉ) — in [illegible], [illegible] or — [illegible]
[illegible] — in consonants composed of Nasals — in double consonants or long vowels
etc belong to the ~~are~~ secondary class of Verbs

f.i. പഴി(ക) to run over is from the Noun പഴി, formed from
the root വഴു, or ഒഴു slide, flow, from which also വഴുതുന്നു (γ.) to be urgent and
വാഴു(δ.) to thrive are formed — likewise വഴുതു slip (β)

[illegible]

പതി(ക്ക) sink, പടെക്ക lay, create, the one from പതി, the other
from പട (α.) Verb. No. of പടു to fall
പതിക്ക (α) and പതുങ്ങുന്നു (γ) both "to be pressed down" obs. Rad. പതു
പറക്ക (α) പാറുക (δ) both "to fly" Rad. പറ.
[illegible] (β) [illegible] (δ.) to join, be connected — Rad. [illegible]
പിളർക്ക (β) പിളരുക (δ) to cleave — Rad പിള
വറ്റു (β) വരളു (δ.) to dry — Rad വറ, വര
പൊറു bear, പൊറുക്ക (δ. also with lengthened vowel) preserve
വട്ടു (α) വട്ടം. Noun from വള, വട്ട round
ഇരുൾ (β.) ~~be~~ dark, ഇരവു night — Rad ഇരു
പകു (α) പകൽ (δ.) പകുക്കു (γ.) പകുക്ക (β) from Rad പക divide (similar പകു)
പിണ (α) പിണങ്ങു (γ.) be entangled from പിണർ, പിൾ entwined
പിടി (α) പിടുങ്ങു (γ.) to catch, extract
തിക (α) തികൾ = തിങ്ങ (β) തിക (δ.) തിങ്ങു (γ.) rad. തിക to be full
തൊടു touch തുടങ്ങുക (β) തുടരുക (γ)
ചുഴ്ക (β) ചൂഴു (δ) ചുററു (δ.) from ചുഴ surround
ഞെട്ടു, നടുങ്ങു to shake from നടു
cf മിന്നു, മിനുങ്ങു to glitter — [illegible] — quake from fear
[illegible] squeezing, [illegible] straight
വെതുവെതുപ്പു to be lukewarm
[illegible] to agree — from [illegible] to meet
[illegible] combat, [illegible] go together

5. Intensive forms or reduplication
from [illegible] reduce to powder you have [illegible] and [illegible] intensively thy body will become dust
[illegible] (Bhr) [illegible] (Bhr)
to [illegible] [illegible] short prickling hairs (Bhr)
[illegible]

[illegible]

§21.

The Verbs of all classes may be divided according to their form in such as add to the Verbal stem a double consonant according to the tenses (ക്കു, ച്ചു for future and present ~~ക്കു, ച്ചു for past~~) and into such as add a soft Consonant (കു, ചു for fut. & pres.) We call the first – strong verbs –, the latter – weak verbs.

1. The marks of the future are, simple ഉം, കും, ചു in ~~the future of~~ weak verbs, ക്കും, ച്ചു in strong verbs.

2. The present tense is formed from the future, in the oldest Verbs it has hardly been formed, and in poetry the fut. കു, ചു serves instead of it. – Its present formation is, to add ഉന്നു (ഒ ഉന്റു) to the കു, ക്കു of the future, and in ~~common~~ modern writing to drop the ഉ f.i. ആകും will be such, ആകുന്നു is such. കൊടുക്കും will give, കൊടുക്കുന്നു give. (But in old writings പറ്റിയിനു, ചമയിനു, say, become – in Inscriptions വാഴ്കിന്റു, വാഴ്കിന്റു for the present വാഴുന്നു "rule") – [This ഉന്നു may be the Noun (§14) "today", "now" – or a contraction from നിന്നു (നിന്റു) standing.. Inscriptions have the old form of the present, a നിന്റു annexed to the Negative form of the Verb f.i. ചെല്ലാനിന്റു "standing without having passed" = "passing on" thus ആളാനിന്റു ruling, ചെങ്കോൽ wielding the sceptre, written sometimes by നടത്താനിന്റു. ~~[illegible]~~ ചെല്ലാനിന്റു, നടത്താനിന്റു]

ഒഴുകിന്റു (a med) [illegible] (a med.)

respec. Northern

[illegible] [illegible]

ഉന്റിന്നു then for Euphony's sake changed first in the numerous Verbs ഉന്നു f.i. ചെയ്യുന്നു ക്കുന്നു (K. L.

misinterpretation f.i. ഉയിനിന്റു

3. The past tense adds ഉ to the root Verbal stem, if accented through long vowels or double consonants – ഉ to most others, also in the form ന്ദു ~~an~~ belonging chiefly to Verbs of neutral signification.

NB. The Malayalam language alone of all the Peninsular dialects has lost the personal terminations of the 3 tenses, probably thro' the neutralizing influence of Sanscrit. Old writings, Inscriptions & poetical compositions contain them in considerable number (esp. I p. s. III p. s. & pl.). This loss to the language being severely felt especially in the past tense, on account of its termination being equal ~~to~~ with that of the past Verbal participle, has given rise to a contrivance of expressing the finite Verb through the Inf. with ചെയ്തു „made" ( )

	pres.	past	fut
S. 1. pers. ഞാൻ	കൊടുക്കുന്നേൻ I give ചൊല്ലുന്നേൻ I say	കൊടുത്തേൻ I gave ചൊല്ലിയേൻ	കൊടുപ്പേൻ I shall give (in fut. often also [illegible] (Vet. Char.) ചൊല്ലുവൻ, ചൊല്ലുവെൻ Sort of തീൎപ്പൻ I shall finish ആവൻ (Bhar)
2. pers. നീ (very rare)	പോകുന്നായെ (V. A.) (S. Sort) പോകുന്നൈ doest thou go (Cr. G.)	[illegible] (Bhar) (po) [illegible] (Ram) (Cr. G.)	[illegible] (Cr. G.) I shall become
3d pers. m. അവൻ	പോകുന്നാൻ he goes	കൊടുത്താൻ he	കൊടുപ്പാൻ rather Pres. Part. കൊടുപ്പവൻ
f. അവൾ	പോകുന്നാൾ she goes	കൊടുത്താൾ she gave (KR)	കൊടുപ്പാൾ അവൾ (KR)
n. അതു	പോകുന്നതു it	കൊടുത്തതു it	കൊടുപ്പതു, കൊടുക്കും.

(cf. §25, 3.) This 3d person may also be looked upon as a Relativ. participle formed into Personal Nouns, hence in po. ഞാൻ കേട്ടിരുന്നോൻ I have heard (= was one who heard) [illegible] (Bhar) [illegible] (honor.) Chan. [illegible] (KR)

1 pers. pl. ഓം, (ഏം) [illegible] (Cr. G.)	—	കൊടുത്തോം (Syr. Docu.) we have given ഇരുന്നോം (Pay. po) we were	[illegible] (Cr. G.) shall we see? [illegible] we shall give (?) [illegible] (KR a)
2 p. pl. ഈർ	—	കൊണ്ടീരോ have you got (?)	
3 p. pl. അവർ m. f.	പോകുന്നാർ they go	കൊണ്ടാർ they brought (Jud.) വന്നാർ they came ചൊന്നാർ they said	പെറുവാർ they will get വരുവാർ they will come ചൊല്ലുവാർ they will say.

(n. അവ Tamil, not in M.)

ആവതും ചെയ്തോം we have done what we could (Bhar)
[illegible] (Vyav. Pr.)
[illegible] (Cr. G.)
S. 1. [illegible]

or pers. partt. ചൊല്ലുവോർ, [illegible]
in Brāhmin. generally [illegible]
[illegible] will [illegible] (KR) [illegible]

§22.

The future (ഭവിഷ്യൽകാലം, [illegible]) and the present (വൎത്തമാനകാലം) are formed in the following way

1. In some old Verbs the future consists only in the addition of a form ഉ, (ഊ) to the Verbal Stem: f.i. നന്നു it will be well (§18) ഒക്കു it will be like, ഉണ്ടു it exists, ആകു it will be possible, പോരു it will suffice (po) വേണ്ടു it is required. Also other weak Verbs in poetry f.i. (V.Ch.) [illegible] (Cr. G.) [illegible] shall [illegible] [illegible] (Ram) [illegible] വരു „will come, comes" – (With this positive ഉ for pres. & fut. a negative ആ does throughout correspond f.i. വരു comes, വരാ does not come)

2. The common form of the future is ഉം, of the present ഉന്നു added to strong Verbs after an inserted ക്ക. thus കൊടു Imper. & Verb-stem „give" കൊടുക്കും will give (fut) „കൊടുക്കുന്നു give (pres)" to weak Verbs mostly without ക്ക f.i.
ആടു Imper. „move" ആടും fut ആടുന്നു (pres)

with ക്ക only in the Monosyllabics
- ആ – ക „become" ആകും fut. ആകുന്നു pres.
- പോ – ക „go" പോകും fut പോകുന്നു pres.
- ചാ – ക „die" ചാകും fut ചാകുന്നു pres

(NB. these 3 admit of the contraction of കും into ം f.i. ആം, [illegible] (Cr. G.) പോം (very common) also in poet ചാമ്പോൾ, when dying" [illegible] [illegible] (Cr. G.) കൊണ്ടു പോം (V. Ch.) also once [illegible] [illegible] (a. med)

- നോ – ക „pain" നോകും, നോവും f. നോകുന്നു, നോവുന്നു pr. [illegible] (a. med)
- വേ – ക „burn" വേകും, വേവും f. വേകുന്നു, വേവുന്നു pr.

(NB. these 2 & some of the following have often the euphonic change of വ for ക, in others monosyllabic also it is the more modern form f.i. [illegible], [illegible] but older writings [illegible], [illegible]) ..

and in a few Dissyllabics with short Vowels	ഉഴു-ത plough	ഉഴുതും f.	ഉഴുതുന്നു (pr.)
	തൊഴു-ത worship	തൊഴുതും f.	തൊഴുതുന്നു, ക-ഴുന്നു
	മുഴു-ത dive	മുഴുതും f.	മുഴുതുന്നു (pr.)
	ഉതവ-ത help	ഉതവും f.	ഉതവുന്നു (pr.)
	അഴു-ത grieve	അഴുതും f.	അഴുതുന്നു (pr.)
	നൽ-ത grant	നൽതും	നൽതുന്നു

പൊരുതു fight

N.B. In Malayalam the present & future are rendered conform in their use & disuse of ത, whereas in old writings the use of ത in the present is found much more extensive, f.i. of the future വാഴും the present വാഴുതുന്നു „rule"

3. A second form of the future, used much more by the poëts than in modern language, is ക in weak Verbs, ക്ക in strong (തക only in Causal Verbs formed of Neutral Verbs ത, § 23.) f.i. ആ-ക it will become, ഇരിക്ക it will remain, തീരുക it will come to pass, തീർക്ക he will make-pass [illegible] (Gan) by euphonic change after Nasals ഉണ്ക (Say.) തിന്ക will eat

yet also ചെയ്ക. [illegible] P.T. one hears

[illegible] (Kadavil [illegible]) [illegible] (K.R.)

N.B. This form like the first is used by poëts for the present. In common life it serves for an Optativ. (എറിക may you throw" cf. Syntax)

[illegible] - [illegible] (Gan)
f.i. [illegible] (K.R.)
[illegible] eaten (K.R.)
[illegible] (Gan)

[illegible] (K.R.)
or [illegible] let us name (Gan)

§ 23.

(ഭൂതം, കഴിഞ്ഞ കാലം)

The formation of the past tense has more difficulties I ഇ (§ 18. 2. b) is the peculiar termination of weak verbs original, and of Causals formed from the them. In secondary formations from the past tense (Rel. part. finite Verb, Conditional etc) this ഇ is generally protected from a following consonant by inserted യ, in poëtry also by ന f.i. ചൊല്ലിയവൻ, ചൊന്ന said, ചൊല്ലിയ, or -ന dense, ചൊല്ലിനാൽ and -യാൽ if you do. ആയിനാൾ she became (Ram.) com. ആയാൾ or ആയിനാൾ

A., All Verbs with the Verbalstem closing in a double consonant composed with a Nasal, have the ഇ in the past. f.i. വാങ്ങു withdraw - ങ്ങി, മിഞ്ചു be superfluous - ഞ്ചി, ഓടു, run, ചുരണ്ടു scrape - ണ്ടി, മാന്തു scratch - ന്തി, പകുക്കു to portion out - ത്തി etc

Likewise all Verbalstems with closing ച, ട, ണ (except ഉണ്ണു eat rice, better ഉണ്ട, p. ഉണ്ടു) ണ്ടു (with many causal verbs) ള, ഴ, റ, ന (except തിന്നു eat, better തിന്ന, p. തിന്നു) കായു boil - ഞ്ഞി, വെട്ടു cut - ട്ടി, എണ്ണു count - ണ്ണി, കുത്തു pierce - ത്തി, തുപ്പു spit - പ്പി, തുമ്മു sneeze - മ്മി, വളറു fence - വളറി, തെറ്റു slip, err - റ്റി, തോന്നു appear - ന്നി, [illegible] - [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~, ഉന്നു think [illegible]

B. Verbal stems in ു, ൂ, ൗ (for ഒ §22.2) excepting തൊ- വ- which have തൊഴു, വഴു short vowelled) ു, ൂ, preceded by a long vowel or 2 short syllables

ഉതവു be efficient, ആടു, ആടു swing – ടി, ആടി (but ആടു swing –ടു)

ഒഴു read ഒഴുകി തേവു bale, water – വി (or കി) ഉലാവു to take a walk – വി, പരവു be spread about

എഴുതു write – തി, വഴുതു slide – തി, മാറു change – റി, ചേരു join – ർ

ചിതറു scatter – റി

C. The same rules, as in the cases of A.B., apply to Vocal stems ending with the liquids ൾ, ൽ, ർ, yet not uniformly

ൾ– ഉരുൾ, ഉരുണ്ടു is the rule, the exceptions are (dance)
കൊൾ buy, പിളർ split കൊണ്ടു, പിളന്നു

ല– തല്ലു strike (better തല്ലു) is the only Verb which makes –ല്ലി, ചൊല്ലു say has generally ചൊല്ലി, but also ചൊന്നു — കൊല്ലുക കൊന്നു, ചൊല്ലുക– ചൊന്നു

ര– has generally ന്നു in the past, rarely രി f.i. അരു to saw (but അരി it seems in the South) – ചേരു in the meaning ചേർന്നു, when signifying „be gathered up, to trim, cut lengthwise ചാർന്നു, be strained" ചാരി – ചാരു lean, modern ചാരി, old ചാർന്നു (cf ചാർന്നവർ N.pr of cast) – നേരിയ, നേർന്ന are both participles of നേർ, with different significations. — ഇരുക്കുക– ന്നു, ഉതിരുക– ന്നു
ഊരു to draw (sword) appears the only Verb with undisputed –രി.
(in po. also തീർന്നാലും, may you mind" as opt of തീരു resolve)

ഴ– (under the conditions of B.) has generally ഴി f.i. വാഴു, ഴി sow, (but വാഴു, വാണു to slice) ചൂഴു, ഴി die, കാഴു, ഴി suffer from heat — but മീഴു return, നീഴു stretch, ആഴു (po.) possess have –ണ്ടു — ഉരുകുക– ന്നു, മറുകുക– ന്നു
ഴ – കമിഴുക– ന്നു.

D. All the Verbal stems in ങ്ങു which arise from Intransitives in ങ്ങു, and ക്കു have with these in the past – ക്കി. Also most of the other Verbs in ക്കു (mentioned under §22, 2.) whether they form Causals or not, prefer ി to ു (cf. II. A.)

ഇളക്കു to shake ഇളക്കി — ഇളക്കു to shake (v.a.) ഇളക്കി
ആകു become (ആകി po.) ആയി — ആക്കു make ആക്കി
ഓടിക്കുക (ഓടി) drive — പോകു, ഇളി — പോക്കു remove പോക്കി
പോകു go — ഇളി — പൊക്കു (short ൊ) raise പൊക്കി
ഇറക്കു pour
പൊങ്ങു rise — പൊങ്ങി
പതുങ്ങു be flattened – ങ്ങി — പതുക്കു press down – ക്കി
തിങ്ങു be dense – ങ്ങി — തിക്കു to stuff – ക്കി
വിലങ്ങു traverse – ങ്ങി — വിലക്കു prohibit – ക്കി

See the Causal Verbs for more instances (അലക്കു, ക്കി wash clothes & others – മുറുക്കു, ക്കി make tight, morally – have no Intransitive –ങ്ങു or ക്കു existing)

വൈകു, വൈകു delay – കി — രാകു file — രാകി
ഉതകു help – കി — ഏകു grant — ഏകി
പഴകു grow out of use – കി — പൂകു enter — പൂകി
മുകു be overcast (മൂടുക) – കി — നൽകു grant — നൽകി
മാഴ്കു pine, faint — മാഴ്കി

Except ഉഴുകു (ഉഴുതു) plough, തൊഴുകു adore, which have – ു

II തു, ത്തു these terminations in weak & strong Verbs have preeminently Active signification (a remarkable similarity with oblique case §18. and with Verb No. 8.)

A തു in weak Verbs, chiefly Monosyllabic roots with final യ്, and some Dissyllabics in രു, ഴു (both syllables short)

പൊരുതു fight

എയ്യ് shoot എയ്തു, പെയ്യ് rain പെയ്തു, ക�ൊയ്യ് reap കൊയ്തു, നെയ്യ് weave നെയ്തു – similar [illegible] swing [illegible]തു (cfr ഉ I B.)

തൊഴു worship, ഉഴു plough – തൊഴുതു, ഉഴുതു (cfr I ഉ) but [illegible]

പൊരു fight (obsol. the fut. in Pay. po [illegible]) പൊരുതു rel. part പൊരുതന്ന. (Bhar)

ത്തു in strong Verbs (Monosyllabics in ആ, ഊ, Verbal stems in ർ, all Dissyllabics in ഉ which fall not under I ഉ, and a few in ഇ)

പൂ-ക്ക blossom പൂത്തു   കാ-ക്ക preserve കാത്തു

കൊ, കൊന്നു   കോ-ക്ക to string together കോത്തു മറക്ക (fr. [illegible]) മറന്നു be forget (Bhr)

പാ-ക്ക abide, തീ-ക്ക finish, (വീങ്ങ swell) വിയർക്ക sweat, എതിർക്ക

ചേർക്ക join, ഓർക്ക remember

[illegible]   oppose – all ത്തു (some write എതിരുന്നു, but against analogy chiefly in the South) even [illegible] (C. G.)

[illegible] be tired

[illegible]   എടുക്ക take, പകുക്ക divide, പരുക്ക grow bulky, പഴുക്ക ripen, പൊറുക്ക suffer etc – എടുത്തു, പകുത്തു etc [illegible]

(But [illegible] from [illegible] etc [illegible] I ഉ)

ഉറക്ക be firm, മണക്ക smell (both Denominatives from ഉറ, മണം) – ഉറത്തു, മണത്തു, also കനത്തു from കനക്ക, be strong [illegible] (C. G.)

B. All strong Verbs with the Verbal stem characterized by a Palatinal Vowel (ഇ, എ, ഐ, ഈ, ഏ) change this ത്തു into the corresponding Palatal ച്ചു

കടിക്ക, ച്ചു bite, thus all Sanscrit roots f.i. വസിക്ക, ച്ചു dwell & an extensive class of Causals, as വാഴിക്ക, ച്ചു cause to reign

[illegible] (Kh)

(Exceptions the ഇക്ക Verbs of I ഉ as [illegible], [illegible] stammered etc) [illegible] Tamil [illegible] she said) [illegible] said (Bhr [illegible] and the whole great class of Denominatives [illegible], ച്ചു bruise, from Verb. Nouns in ഇ = എ f.i. [illegible] trembling [illegible], ച്ചു tremble [illegible], [illegible] (Rad [illegible]) put, also [illegible] (Bhr) also [illegible] (Pay)

+) Kh. written [illegible] Kh

This എ = ഐ is not written in [illegible], ച്ചു read, [illegible], ച്ചു flog.+ Also from [illegible] be bitter [illegible], or [illegible]

+ or [illegible], [illegible] to seam, sew (Kh)

[illegible] feed (sheep etc cattle) [illegible] make run, [illegible] lean [illegible], [illegible]

(It would be more correct to write [illegible], but the orthography [illegible] is to be rejected deprecated, cfr §)

NB. [illegible] (from [illegible]) be rubbed has [illegible] rubbed, but [illegible] belch (from [illegible]) [illegible] cfr I ഉ.

C. തു, ത്തു in weak Verbs of two short syllables, ending ടു, റു and in strong Verbs with final ൾ, ൽ ~~become~~ coalesce respectively ~~changed~~ into ട്ടു, റ്റു

നടു plant	നട്ടു (for നട്ത്തു)	ഉറു drop	
ചുടു burn	ചുട്ടു	തീറു go asunder	തീറ്റു (for തീർ്തു)
പെടു fall	പെട്ടു	പെറു beget	പെറ്റു
കേൾ്ക്ക hear	കേട്ടു (for കേൾ്തു)	ഉററു be thronged	ഊറ്റു
കൾ്ക്ക steal	കട്ടു	വില്ക്ക sell	വിറ്റു (for വിൽതു)
(speak കക്ക)		തോല്ക്ക be defeated	തോറ്റു
		ഏല്ക്ക receive	ഏറ്റു
		വല്ക്ക catch fish [illegible]	വറ്റു

തോല്ക്ക past. ഒറ്റു orig. തോറ്റത VN തോല്വി

NB. The only exception is നില്ക്ക stand, നിന്നു, but the compound എഴുനീല്ക്ക arise എഴുനീറ്റു (എഴുന്നീറ്റു Cal. probably എഴുന്നു ~~[illegible]~~ contraction = നില്ക്ക)

2., Monosyllabic stems with long vowel & final ൾ, ൽ are rare: [illegible] put on [illegible] but കാൺ see, കണ്ടു cf II. (T. has also a past of കാൾ take care കാത്തു / [illegible])

III ന്നു is the termination of the past tense chiefly in Neutre Verbs, but preserved only in ചെന്നു, തിന്നു I B. and the poet. past of പുക enter – പുക്കനാൻ, പുക്കാൻ he entered. In most cases it has become changed into ന്നു, ഞ്ഞു, ണ്ടു, ണു. Its intransitive character may be seen already in the exceptions ഇരിക്ക (for ഇരുക്ക) to sit, നില്ക്ക to stand ഇരുന്നു, നിന്നു

A. ~~These~~ Strong Verbs with original ന (thus excluding the apparent anomalies under II B. [illegible], [illegible] and the Denominatives under II A [illegible] etc) for [illegible], [illegible] grunt etc cf I D

കിടക്ക lie – കിടന്നു	ഇരക്ക beg – ന്നു
പിറക്ക be born – ന്നു	ചുമക്ക carry – ന്നു
പരക്ക extend – ന്നു	അളക്ക measure – ന്നു
വിശക്ക hunger – ന്നു	തുറക്ക open – ന്നു
[illegible] be ashamed – ന്നു	

[illegible] is probably = [illegible] but a present [illegible] is at least spoken of [illegible] as if from (Cal. always [illegible])

B. Weak Verbs with the Palatal character described under II B change ന്നു into ഞ്ഞു (cf [illegible] for [illegible]) and this into ഞു (cf [illegible], [illegible] breast) [illegible] worshipping [illegible]

കവി pass by കവിഞ്ഞു, കരി be blackened കരിഞ്ഞു etc

പറ speak (for പറയ) കര weep etc കരഞ്ഞു, പറഞ്ഞു

മേയു graze മേഞ്ഞു, പായു run പാഞ്ഞു, തോയു dip തോഞ്ഞു (Cal.)

ആരായു investigate (in the same document ആരാഞ്ഞു & [illegible] synchron)

C. Weak Verbs, with long vowel or 2 short syllables before final liquids suffer the following contractions:

ർ – ർന്നു (for ർന്നു) ചൊരി pour, വളർ grow, തീർ end, ചേർ join – ചേർന്നു etc

Exceptions to those under I C. – 2. the short vowelled [illegible] II, A 3. the long vowelled ചെല്ലു come along, ചെന്നു, thus from തരു, വരു തന്നു gave, വന്നു came cf II.

ല - ലു becomes in T. ന്റു, in M. ന്നു (Exceptions I, C.)
[illegible] - ന്നു be spent
ഞാലു hang ഞാന്നു, അകലു be distant, ഉഴലു go round - ഉഴന്നു
ഒഴുലു glide on - ന്നു   കൊല്ലു kill കൊന്നു, വെല്ലു overcome

cf also തിന്നു ate under I, A (for തിന്റു)

ള - ളു becomes ണ്ടു
വരളു dry up, ഉരളു roll, ഇരുളു be dark - വരണ്ടു etc

cf also the exceptions under I, A തീണ്ടു, നീണ്ടു, വീണ്ടു, കൊണ്ടു
and from verbs ണ് - ഉണ്ടു ate കണ്ടു saw

ഴ - if preceded by a short syllable, the past has ~~[illegible]~~ തു for active significations cf II, A; ന്നു for neutral signification
എഴുന്നു (pr. rose) from എഴു, വിഴു fall (po) വിഴുന്നു
f.i. [illegible] (poet)
ഴ preceded by 2 syllables or a long syllable forms ണു = ഴ്നു
പുകഴു praise പുകണ്ണു or (Mar) പുകഴ്ന്നു (ഴ for a closing ഴ്) [illegible]
[illegible] - ന്നു
വീഴു fall, താഴു sink etc വീണു (or വീഴുന്നു) താണു
കേഴു weep
(and ~~occasionally~~ i.e. sometimes falsely താണു as if from താഴ്ക) in Cr. S.
ആനന്ദ വാരിധിയിൽ താണു ~~[illegible]~~ കിടന്നു (Kg) [illegible]
മകിഴ in Kei N. 2. മകിഴുവൻ

IV. There are a few remain~~ders~~ ~~of~~ing examples of 2 interesting kinds of Past tenses

A, Past with shortened Vowel.
വേ - നോ - have വെന്തു, നൊന്തു I, B.
കാണ് see ഊണ് (or ഉണ്) - കണ്ടു, ഉണ്ടു I, A II, E
വാ - താ — വന്നു, തന്നു III, C. (the Imper. may be taken for the root)
ചാകു die - ചത്തു

B, Past with the final consonant doubled:
പുകു enter - പുക്കു (in po. പുക്കാൻ, പുക്കാർ he, they entered)
rel. part. പുക്ക, പുക്കുന്ന
Thus the Rel. Participles നക്ക, മിക്ക from നകു, മികു (§15) & മിക്കവർ (KR)
Perhaps also വല്ല (§15) നല്ല (§18) cf §25.2

§24.

There are 2 Verbal participles in common use, the one for the past, the other for the future. They might also be called Adverbial participles, in contradistinction from the Relative or Adjective participles

I That of the past tense, corresponding with S. -ത്വാ, -യ (in po.)

ആയി, ആയ് having become (S. ഭൂത്വാ)
ചെയ്തു having done (S. കൃത്വാ)
വന്നു having come (S. ആഗത്യ)

The loss of the finite Verb is to be regretted especially, because of the equality of form to which it has reduced the past tense and this adverbial. The ഉ of the past can be distinguished from the Adverbial only in a few cases. (f.i. [illegible] പോയി is recognized as Adverbial because the ഉ needs not to be written, thus V. Ch. കൊന്നു ചെയ്തിടും, [illegible]. പോയി, in com. language ആയിട്ടാണു; but where the metre requires it, poets will also accent the ഉ in the adverbials പോയി, ആയി f.i. ഗന്ധം ഉണ്ടായിവരും. read, gándham únta-yí varúm). The ഉ of the past is likewise longer than that of the Adverbial, hence many will write the ഉ only in the finite Verb, ~~thus~~ ചെയ്തു did, but ചെയ്ത് having done. But this remedy also is ill applied, as it makes the Verb. Part. resemble the Rel. ചെയ്ത, who did'. The orthography of the Northern provinces ചെയ്തു് having done is therefore to be recommended.

NB. 1. This Partic. is to be considered as the Locative or Composition-case of the Verb. It suffers therefore often contractions f.i.:

with following Verbs വാങ്ങിക്കൊണ്ടു — വാങ്ങോണ്ടു (lengthened ō)
തന്നെവെച്ചു — തന്നേച്ചു (lengthened ē)
കൊണ്ടുപോരിക (Bhar.) = കൊണ്ടോരിക
വായിച്ചുകൂടാ = — ച്ചൂടാ —
with preceding Nouns. — [illegible] — [illegible]
ഇങ്ങുനോക്കി — ഇങ്ങോക്കി
വടക്കെനോക്കി — [illegible]

NB. 2. The above mentioned 2 Sanscrit forms occur repeatedly in poetry f.i. ശ്രുത്വാ having heard, [illegible] M. നത്വാ (= നമിച്ചു) having bowed etc. even Mal. Verbs are found with these affected terminations f.i. (in medicin. writings) ഉരത്വാ, പൊടിത്വാ = ഉരച്ചു etc

II The Verbal participle of the future is made from its second form in വു, പു by the addition of ആൻ, which is an other form (old Tamil) of the Instrumental affix ആൽ. It has Dativ signification, and may be called Gerund or Supinum but never Infinitiv, (in T. the Supinum [illegible] to do, etc. is identical with this) hence forms = [illegible] wishing to eat (Bhg.)

ചെന്നുകൂടുന്നാൻ (Bhr.)
അവിടെ വസിപ്പാൻ എനിക്കാഗ്രഹം (Ram) to dwell there is my wish

ആവാൻ, ആകുവാൻ king about to become, for becoming

(§23.I.) ആക്കുവാൻ for making   വരുവാൻ to come   [illegible] to rise (KR)

ചെയ്‌വാൻ for doing   വെല്ലുവാൻ to conquer (C)

[illegible] (Cg)   മരിപ്പാൻ for dying   [illegible] ഉറങ്ങുവാൻ (Vet.Ch) & ഉറപ്പാൻ (Bhg)
older ഇരിപ്പാൻ (Gan) new ഇരിക്കുവാൻ

Euphonic changes: മ for വ after Nasals

ഉണ്മാൻ, തിന്മാൻ (even തിന്നാൻ vu.) കാണ്മാൻ (even കാൺപാൻ and in po. കാണ്മവാൻ for metre's sake)

always പോവാൻ
but [illegible] (Kg)

[illegible]

(contr. ആവാൻ & പോവാൻ (f.i. [illegible]) നല്ക്കുവാൻ & പുക്കാൻ (Shein Pand.)

വ often lost, even in poetry f.i.   [illegible] (KR5)

വരുവാൻ, വരാൻ

(പാടാൻ [illegible] for പാടുവാൻ, [illegible]
[illegible] Gr. Char. 9,3)

പ്പ vulg. changed into ക്കുവ, ക്ക

f.i. മരിക്കുവാൻ, മരിക്കാൻ for മരിപ്പാൻ

നില്പാൻ, നിപ്പാൻ, നിക്കാൻ to stand

NB. This adverbial, on account of its termination being a Verbal Noun, is also sometimes treated as Noun. f.i. കൂട്ടുവാൻ „what is to be eaten with the rice" = Condiments, Curry. Gen. കൂട്ടുവാനും
തിന്മാൻ used for Betel etc

§25.

The Relativ or Adjective participles, a striking peculiarity of the Peninsular languages (cf. §17.1. & Synt.) are formed

1. from the present & past tenses by the addition of the demonstrativ അ (often lengthened ആ in po., hard letters generally doubled after it f.i. ചെയ്തക്കാലം, the time, when — did")

(ആകുന്നിതു) ആകുന്ന which becomes	(ആയിതു po.) ആയ which became
പോകുന്ന which goes	പോയ which went
കൊടുക്കുന്ന which gives	കൊടുത്ത which gave
ചെയ്യുന്ന which does	ചെയ്ത which did
ഏറുന്ന which rise	ഏറിയ (po. ഏറിന) which rose
പുക്കുന്ന which enters (from പുകു)	പുക്ക which entered (from പുകു)

2. The future Adjective has retained this അ only in ചെയ്‌വതു (Neutre generally contracted ചെയ്‌വു*, perhaps also the Adjectives ചെയ്‌വ, വരു) generally contracted may be such contractions for വല്ലുവ, നല്ലുവ. വല്ല, നല്ല (§23.IV, b) Poetry inserts occasionally the അ after the future in ഉം (f.i. [illegible] the Brahmans who shine forth as —") but in general the future in ഉം is deemed sufficient. Thus

*) f.i. [illegible] = [illegible], [illegible] (K.U.)

ആകും. (contr. ആം.) which will become പൊരുമാറ (Dev M)
ചെയ്യും. which will do
ഇരിക്കും. which will be

The second future വു, പ്പു is likewise employed as Adjective, but chiefly before Vowels (especially ഓ) f.i. വരുവോളം, the term to which comes = "till come" ആവോളം as far as possible,+ മരിപ്പോളം till die. Often in high language before the determinative ഒരു f.i. സമുദ്രത്തിൽക്കൂടെ ഇരിപ്പൊരു നദി that (peculiar) one river which there enters the sea

പൊരുവോളം (KR)
കഴിവോളവോളം (KR5)
+ ഉന്നതമെത്തുവോളവും (Cg)
കാണുവോളം, "till saw" (Bhar)
കാണ്മോളം (Cg)
euphon. ഒ after ഇ ഉ എ as മരിപ്പോളം (KR) = മരണവോളം

NB. This future part. is but rarely found restricted to ~~its~~ temporal signification, & the common language wherever it is thought necessary supplies its place by Auxiliaries: f.i. "he who is to come" may in many cases be sufficiently rendered by വരുന്ന, where precision is required, by വരുവാനുള്ള, വരുവാനിരിക്കുന്ന, വരേണ്ടുന്ന, വരുവാൻ ഭാവിക്കുന്ന - ആൾ.

3. Personal Nouns are formed from these Adjectives, as mentioned §18.3.

Thus: ചെയ്യുന്നവൻ, he / ചെയ്യുന്നവൾ she / ചെയ്യുന്നതു it } which does; വന്നവൻ he / വന്നവൾ it / വന്നതു she } which came

Pl. ചാകുന്നവർ, ചാകുന്നോർ those who die; ചത്തവർ, ചത്തോർ the dead
നടക്കുന്നവ the things going on; നടന്നവ the things come to pass

Other contractions: a) ആയ്തു for ആയതു that which became
b) (obsol.) പെറ്റോർ = പെറ്റവർ parents, നല്ലോർ good friends §19.2.

Personal Nouns from the future have become rare. Instances of the m. s. & pl. വാഴുമവൻ, വാഴുവൻ (old the shorter form വാഴുവോൻ) he who rules, ruler. short form താഴ്വോർ (prov)

ഇടുമവൻ, ഇടുവോൻ he who will or can put [illegible] (Bhar) [illegible] (po) plur. [illegible] able (Cg)

old ഏറുവോർ those who may throw (also for the finite Verb കാണുവാൻ) [illegible] (KR)

പൊരുവോർ (Cg) those able to say

[illegible] (V. Ch) he who is a speaker, നല്ലനായിരിപ്പവൻ (Bhg)

മന്നരായുല്ലസപ്പോർക്കും (V. Ch). ചൊല്ലുവോർ they may (Bhg) [illegible] (KR)

ദുഷ്ടനെ വെല്ലുവോർക്കും ദുഷ്ടവെന്നിടും (V. Ch)

neutre (more frequent) വേണ്ടുവതു what is required, മറപ്പതു forgetting [illegible] (KR)

വരുമതു, അറിവതു the knowing (po) വിടുവതു the giving over [illegible] (Vet. Char) saw the piece lying

ഞാൻ പറവതെന്തു (po. often) can, shall I say? (Dam.)

thus ദുഃഖം പറവതെന്തു can the misery be described? (po)

വേദന സഹിപ്പതെന്തു is the pain to be borne (Ki. Chap.)

to presume [illegible] = [illegible] (po) to enter. [illegible] (Bhg) [illegible] (Dam.) [illegible] IV)

Thus the Dat. occurs often in po. in the sense of the Verb. part. fut. (even a Neg. [illegible]) കൊല്ലുവതിന്നായി (KR) in order to kill & eat

contracted വേണ്ടതു = വേണ്ടുവതു (com. & po.)

ചൊല്ലീടുവതും = ഈടുവതു (Sab.)

4., But also the other Demonstrativ Radicals ഇ and the obsolete ഉ enter into composition with the Relativ participh.

ഇ in the common word ആവിതു (besides ആവതു) this which will be = that which now follows ഒന്നിതു (a.med) കൊള്ളിതു (Vily.)

Often in po. നീ ചെയ്തുവന്നിതു what is this which thou hast committed?

and without difference as to the pronominal signification

ഭിക്ഷാന്നവും ചെയ്യാൻ തോന്നീതില്ല ഉക്കാലം (V.Ch)

It did not then occur to him to give even rice to the poor

ഉ like the preceding in po. for the Neutre of the 3 tenses

തോന്നുന്നതു (U.) · അറിയുന്നു that he knows, നടന്നതു, ചമഞ്ഞതു happened

even long ad [illegible] (U.) ഇവരാരും കണ്ടതില്ലിവ (V.Ch.) no one saw here [illegible] (Bhag)

വരുന്നതു (U.)

കപ്പലിപ്പൊൾ തീർന്നിതു (Pay.) now the ship is completed

[illegible] = [illegible] (Mucund) like [illegible], [illegible] without marks of tenses

ഉ in the fut. part. Neutre singular, നന്നതു it is good §18.1

even in [illegible] (U.) വരുവതു the coming, ഉണ്ബതു (Pay) the eating

പറവതു the speaking (also in ഉളളതു)

contracted [illegible] (U.)

Used chiefly with ചെയ്ക as substitute for the finite Verb:

ഉപദേശിപ്പതു ചെയ്തു and - taught, did teach [illegible] (Dev M)

expanded — once ഭവിപ്പതു ചെയ്ക (Tal. R.II) and became [illegible] (a.med)

[illegible] (a.med)

and for Optatives with ആക (and without [illegible]) [illegible])

പ്രദാനം ചെയ്യുമാക may you present! = [illegible] must

തരുവുമാക may you give

once [illegible] (U.) [illegible]

NB. An obsolete form for the Masculin of the fut. Part has been mentioned above viz. വരുവൻ. It is ഉവൻ added to the stem (or to the old future in ഉ) without intervening marks of tenses cf. the neutres വരുവതു §18.3. —

A strange Neutre of some auxiliary verbs (ആവു, ഒട്ടു and the Negat. അല്ല, ഇല്ല) may be mentioned here. It is the neutre termination ൻ (as in [illegible], [illegible]) or ഏനാ contracted with the posit. & negat. future? or [illegible] (not pronounced long [illegible])

The forms are ആവൊന്നല്ല = ആവതല്ല it will not be possible (Vily)

മറ്റു വിശ്വംനാനാഭേദങ്ങളെല്ലാം കാണ്മാന്നല്ല (Bhag)

The Kālasūtra hell is ൧൦൦൦൦ കാതം വട്ടവിസ്താരം ഉണ്ടൊന്നു (Bh.)

ഉണ്ടൊൻ എങ്കിലും ഇല്ലൊൻ എങ്കിലും (Pay) whether it be or be not?

ആദ്യക്ഷരത്തിൽ വന്ന വായൊന്നു തൊക്കയും all what has arisen from the first letter (H.N.)

[illegible] = [illegible]. [illegible] = [illegible] (Bhg)

[illegible] (Gan)

§26.

The forms of the Imperativ, Infinitiv, Optativ may be arranged thus
വിധി — നടുവിനയം — നിമന്ത്രണം

1. the old (now inferior) Imperativ consists of the root of the Verb (without the characteristics of weak & strong Verbs, (except perhaps വെച്ചു for old വെയ്യ്) +comp. of §23.I.D. and

പൊ go, കേൾ hear, ഇരു (ഇരി) sit, കൊടു give, വാ

താ (Rad. perhaps തരു, വരു cf §23.IV) come, give, പറ say,

അടി beat, നിൽ (നില്ല) stand

farther shortened കൊ for കൊൾ f.i. പൊയികൊ get thee away!
വരം [illegible] (Co. R.II)

NB. In po. this Imper. is not wanting of respect എന്നറിയപൊന്നാ know this o King!
നില്ല നിൽ (Bhr)

S [illegible] [illegible] (l.p. 67) [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]

ഉദാഹരണം
[illegible] (Ut)

examples p. 124.

ഉണ്ടൊന്നല്ലി വസ്തുവും (Stuti)
nothing of all we see is truly existing

വെണ്ടുവൊൻ [illegible] (Bhr)
= വെണ്ടുവതു ([illegible])

ഇത്തരം. ഇരിപ്പാനിവിടെയൊ,
പ്രമാണം [illegible] (Gan) & a kind
of plural ഓ = ഒവ(?) ഉണ്ടെന്ന ഇരിവൊ,
ഉളവ പ്രമാണം [illegible]
[illegible], [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]
(Gan) [illegible]
[illegible] (Vyaxh.)+
നല്ക്കു give (Bhar)
also [illegible]
താങ്ങിക്കു
കൊടുക്കു
കൊണ്ടുവരു
but then = 2d fut. Opt.

* [illegible]
[illegible] (Vil.) = [illegible]

The plur. is the secd fut. വു, പ്പു with ഇൻ (a form of the secd pers. pron)

വരുവിൻ (contr. വരീൻ) come ye   കേൾപ്പിൻ hear ye
പോവിൻ go   ഇരിപ്പിൻ sit
കൊൾവിൻ take   vu. ഇരിക്കുവിൻ, ഇരിക്കിൻ
പറവിൻ say   cf §24. II
for metre പോകുവിൻ (KR) കൊടുപ്പിൻ   reg. നോക്കുവിൻ look (& the other Verbs of §23.2)

2. The old Infinitive is formed from the first future by adding അ to the weak or strong Verbal stem for ഉ, ഉം.

ആക become,   കൊടുക്ക give
പോക go   നോക്ക look.   ഉക (Vulg) from ഉഴുക്കുക
നോക (a. med)
പറക say   ചേൎക്ക to join
തര give   (a Canarese-like form അ for അക്ക in അറിക്കണം, old അറിയണം)
അറിയ know

Its use in weak Verbs is confined to combinations with auxiliary Verbs (as must do, shall not do etc) and to the formation of many Advs.

Instead of it the regular addition of ക to the Verbal stem has obtained extensive use, even in strong Verbs: thus

for കൊൾ — കൊൾക & കൊള്ളുക take   കൊടുക്ക & കൊടുക്കുക
for അറിയ — അറിക know, mod. അറിയുക   നോക്ക & നോക്കുക
വെടിക (Bhg) mod. വെടിയുക to reject
" വെല്ല — വെല്ലുക (വെല്ലു Bhag.) thus വെല്ലു (Vulg) ~~[illegible]~~ (Vulg)
വിടു — വിടുക (വിട്ടു po)   പൂണ്ക്കും (KR)
വര, തര — വരിക, തരിക
കിടക — കിടക്കുക

Likewise ഉണ്ണുക (ഉണ്മ a. med. po) തൊഴുക (തൊഴ്ക Vulg po) നല്കുക: ഇഴെക്കുക. beat & drag (Sab)
[illegible] (KR)   [illegible] (KR)
Intr. നോക്കയില്ല Vulg for നോക്കുക

3. This modern Infinitive serves also for the Optative of all persons f.i. പോക may I, thou, he, we etc go [illegible] may he love!

Sometimes ഏ final at the close of the sentence f.i. [illegible] „may you know this"

Another common Optative chiefly for the 1st & 3d person is made by the addition of — ട്ടെ to the old Inf. പോകട്ടെ may I go, വരട്ടെ let it come, ഇരിക്കട്ടെ let them sit etc. This form is also found with ഉം for എ (ഇരിക്കട്ടും) and seems to be a composition of the Inf. with the future ഒട്ടു, ഒട്ടും „allow" (Rhen. Tam. Gr.)

§ 27.

സംഭാവന
The ~~[illegible]~~ Conditional & other forms derived from the Partt. & Inf. are here to be explained

I. The conditional is obtained from the 1st Verb. Part. by the addition of ആൽ (also in old po & Ta. ആയിനാൽ — ആനാൽ f.i. ചെയ്തായിനാൽ Vulg.)

a., ആയാൽ by having become = if become,
ചെയ്താൽ it being the case that I have done = if I do
ചൊന്നാൽ (ചെറിയ അഞ്ചു വയസ്സായാൽ Pay. „if 5 years old)
ഊതിയാൽ if blowing   ചേൎന്നാൽ (po) if joining §23.I

b.) the addition of ഉം, also gives to it the meaning of „although"
ആയാലും, ചെയ്താലും though I should become, do etc
This form serves also as Optativ 2 pers. അറിഞ്ഞാലും may you know.

c.) ഉം joined to the Verb. part. expresses the concession with less of the subjunctive character f.i.
ചത്തും കൊന്നും ജയിച്ചു they conquered, both dying & killing
(not caring about dying or killing

The addition of ഇട്ടും (see synt. Auxil. Verbs) gives a strictly past signification to the concession
ചെയ്തിട്ടും though he did
ആയിട്ടും though that was, is the case

d.) ഏ the emphatic particle (of Locativ meaning) added to the Verb. part confines the condition to one case
ചെയ്താലെ only in the case of doing, only after having done

II The second Conditional is a Locativ of the modern Infinitiv, അ being rejected f.i. ആകിൽ in case of becoming, if be [illegible]
a.) ചെയ്കിൽ if do, ചെയ്യുകിൽ വരികിൽ if come, കൊടുക്കിൽ if give
b. ആകിലും, വരികിലും, കൊടുക്കിലും though should be, come, give

ചെയ്യിൽ (Kei N.)

It may be doubted if this Conditional proceed from an Infinitiv in അ; perhaps it is rather to be ~~taken~~ viewed ~~from~~ as Loc. from Verb. Nouns in ക. The form കിൽ, ക്കിൽ is now so prevalent, that even അല്ല has ~~formed~~ received a Verbal Locativ അല്ലായ്കിൽ, in the either one case" or answering to an ആകിലോ, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ „but if not". — But there are other instances which tend to show that this Locativ is to be derived from a Verbal noun: we find for

വരികിൽ — വരവിൽ (com.) കൊടുക്കവിൽ (Vet. Ch.)
for ചെയ്കിലും — ചെയ്കിലും (C.) ചെയ്യുകിലും (Vet. Ch.)
ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ — ഉണ്ടാകിലും (KR) ഉണ്ടാകവിൽ Damit. ഉണ്ടാവ്കിൽ (V. Ch.) = ഉണ്ടാകവിൽ
ഉണ്ടാകിലും (Sacchmid S.)
കൊടുക്കിലും — കൊടുക്കിലും (com) [illegible] (prov) [illegible] (KR)

all which are best explained as Loc. from the second fut. (which in old T. has also the form ക = വ്, ക്ക = പ്) treated as Verb. Noun cf §28. often ചെയ്കിലും, ആകിലും contracted: [illegible] (Bhar) = [illegible] also [illegible] in [illegible] whoever probably

N.B. old [illegible] = [illegible] in [illegible] = [illegible] contracted from [illegible] (old [illegible] happen)

[illegible] (KR)

III. The Rel. Part. are so frequently found connected with the Noun ആറു, way, manner x) ~~that~~ their compositions have been mistaken for integral parts of the Verb.

a., with the Rel. part. past ആറു assumes temporal signification through the addition of ഏ. f.i. ചെയ്തവാറു the way or course in which he did = ചെയ്തപ്രകാരം but
ചെയ്തവാറെ, ചെയ്താറെ (mod.) when, after he did
മരിച്ചവാറെ, മരിച്ചാറെ when he died
ആയവാറെ, ആയാറെ, അങ്ങനെവാറെ, അങ്ങാറെ when (things) were thus
നോക്കിയാറെ when he looked

N.B. In the South this temporal signification has introduced a spurious Dativ not authorized by books — (In വന്നാറെക്ക് xx) when he came (cf [illegible])

x) f.i. [illegible] V.Ch. but ah! if the mother be poor what can she possibly (do for the child) prov. [illegible]

xx) South also [illegible] — f.i. [illegible] etc (KR. constantly)

Can. ആർ only remains as a Conditional (f.i. കേളുവാർ if—hears)

b.) The Rel. part. fut. with ആറു, has the meaning of "in the way of course, progress, likeliness." Both future forms are in use

ആകുമാറു, ആമാറു the course of becoming, right to become

മരിക്കുമാറു, മരിപ്പാറു progress towards dying, likely to die കാണുമാറു & കാണുമാറാകേണം

and like 24. II often മരിക്കാറു, ചെയ്യാറു for മരിക്കുമാറു, ചെയ്യുമാറു

of ചെയ്യുവാറു

often written ആറെ— also തീരുമാറു കൊടുക്കുക (KR) കാണ്മാ. [illegible] (KU)

§28.

I The Verbal Nouns are a very important part of the Verb: & the Verbal Character of the Peninsular languages shows itself especially in the difficulty of drawing a line of distinction between those in which the Verbal & those in which the Nominal power predominates

1. The real Verbal Noun differs in nothing from the Modern Infinitive in ക (in Tam. it is തൽ). It is preceded by the Subject in the Nomin. case & embraces all tenses: f.i.

ചെയ്ക the doing അവൻ ചെയ്കയാൽ through his doing, because he does, did (Instr.) ചെയ്കയിൽ in doing, in having done (Loc.)

2. a. The second form (in old T. & in C. treated as Infinitive) is അൽ added to the Verbal stem (the Subj. in the Oblique or Gen.)

കീറൽ rending, rent	അടുക്കൽ nearness
വിടൽ leaving	ഇരിക്കൽ sitting
തുന്നൽ sewing	old: ആതൽ for ആകൽ being thus
വരൽ coming	ചെയൽ for ചെയ്യൽ the make, habit
അഴൽ grief	മേൽ for മീയൽ the being above
കനൽ burning	
തുപ്പൽ, തുമ്മൽ spitting, sneezing.	

b. The same അൽ is also found in the form ഞ്ഞൽ (chiefly after Palatinals in the euphon. change ച്ചൽ) or in a corresponding fortification of the characteristic consonant closing the Verbal stem

a. മിന്നൽ = മെൽ (also [illegible])	c. ഊറൽ diarrhoea (fr. ഊറു)
b. തികയൽ & തികച്ചൽ completion	ചാറൽ, ചാററൽ
വെറുച്ചൽ (from വെറുക്കു) abhorring	drizzling rain (fr. ചാറു, ചാറ)
മുട്ടൽ (& മുട്ടു) want	d. തെറ്റൽ & തെറുറൽ fr. 2, a.
പകച്ചൽ (animosity (from പകെക്ക)	starting, (descript. of a sound)
അഴിച്ചൽ & അഴിയൽ rotting	e. ഉളുക്കൽ sprain (from -ക്കു)
ചാച്ചൽ & ചായൽ inclining	ചുരുങ്ങൽ contraction (- ങ്ങു)
പാച്ചൽ (fr. ഓടുക) മേച്ചൽ pasture	പക്കൽ, പക്കത്തൽ side (- ക്കു, ക്കു)
	വിതെക്കൽ sowing (rather strange) വിളിക്കൽ calling

NB. Some write -ച്ചിൽ, against the analogy of the language.

3. The 3d form is ച (Tamil ചി) mostly after the Liquid characteristics (ള, ൽ, ൾ; ർ, ഴ) in the form ച്ച (T. ച്ചി)

a. ചീച്ച corruption, what is bad (also ച്ച §18, 2) is treated as Noun)

b. തോൽച്ച, തോറ്റ്ച (adv) = തോല്ക്കൽ — കാഴ്ച sight (from കാണുന്നു)

കേൾച്ച ([illegible])

d. വീഴ്ച fall, പുകഴ്ച praise, വാഴ്ച reign etc

e. ഇരുൾച്ച abstruseness, ഉരുൾച്ച roundness etc

f. ചേർച്ച junction, propriety തീർച്ച termination etc. — g. ഇടർച്ച stumbling (ഇടറു)

h. തളർച്ച weariness

4. If the Nouns 1–3 resembled the Inf. & the Past tense, those in പ്പു, വു are identical with the formerly future tense (cf. §27. II. §18. 4. C.) but are now strictly treated as Nouns, sometimes even as concrete Nouns.

നില്പു the standing	അറിവു knowledge
നടപ്പു walk, habit	നോവു pain
ഇരിപ്പു abode	ചാവു death
വെപ്പു laying, decree	അഴിവു dissolution, sale
മരിപ്പു, പിറപ്പു death, birth	കഴിവു possibility
പഠിപ്പു learning (acquiring & acquired)	നിനവു thought
കെല്പു (പു) strength	അളവു measure
നോമ്പു (നോ) fasting	

5. Rarer form: അവു (which I take to be like അം, cf. ഉണ്മയും) of weak verbs

contracted അവു = ഔ
ഇരാ night = ഇരവു T.
വിഴാ (fall = peculiar day) = T. വിഴവു

- വരവു income
- ചെലവു (Tu. ചിലവു, but ചെല് Rad.) spending [illegible]
- ഉളവു coming into existence
- വിടവു interstice ഉഴവു ploughing ഉഴവു (from ഉഴു or ഉഴുക) കളവു theft, lie

NB. അം in അകലം breadth, നീളം length, മാറ്റം exchange, എണ്ണം number

6. Rare – വി, as, മറവി forgetfulness, പിറവി birth, കേൾവി & കേഴ്വി hearing, fame, വേൾവി & വേഴ്വി marriage, ഉതവി help (No distinction of weak & strong Verbs, proof of its Antiquity) – and വ (cf. ഌ) ഉറവ and ഉറവു fountain, ഉണർവു & -ഴ്വു being awake

hence perhaps even the Sanscr. അടവി jungle

7. ി (cf. T. ഇ in No 3.) in weak & strong Verbs

മറതി forgetfulness	പകുതി division
കെടുതി miserable state	പൊറുതി forbearance
തകുതി fitness	വറുതി drought
വിടുതി spaciousness	

8. ഉ, ത്തു – നിരത്തു road (നിര level)

a. വരത്തു the coming (with അ)
- കൊയ്ത്തു harvest (cf. കൊയ്യു)
- നെയ്ത്തു weaving
- ചൊല്ലത്തു pronunciation (ചൊൽ) [illegible]
- ഒഴുത്തു flowing
- ഓത്തു reading of Vedas (ഓതു)
- കരുത്തു solidity (കരുതു to care for)
- പൊഴുതു (short ഒ = പൊഴ്ത്) time

[illegible]

b. പൊതുക്കു = പൊതി; ചുരുക്കു = ചുരുൾ a roll; കൂത്തു (= കൂടു) a play ([illegible]) a song; ഊട്ടു (= ഊണു) a meal
c. മാറ്റു (മാറു) a change

b. for guttural characters a ക്കു corresponds with ത്തു (as §23 IV B. §28. 2. b.)
- പോക്കു (from പോകു) a way to escape നോക്കു look
- ചാക്കു mortality (from ചാകു)

9. ം, ത്തം, corresponding with the preceding as ക്കം with ക്കു (see ... §19. II)

a.
- നടത്തം walk
- പിടുത്തം catching (പിടിത്തം)
- വെളിച്ചം (after Pal.) light

b.
- ഓട്ടം running (ഓടു) ആട്ടം play with sceptre
- നേട്ടം gain (നേടു) കൂട്ടം assembly
- ചാട്ടം leap (ചാടു) വാട്ടം decline

c.
- ഏറ്റം rise (cf. [illegible])
- കുറ്റം (കുറു) falling short
- തോറ്റം (തോൽ) defeat

the neg. ഇല്ലാത്തം. §29.

d. the corresponding guttural character
തുക്കം (cf തുക sum) completeness
ഒക്കം (perh. not VN of ഒക്കു, but V.N. of ഒങ്ങു, cf ഒക്കാൽ c. b.)
from ങ്ങു verbs: അടക്കം subduedness, ഉറക്കം sleep, അനക്കം noise, ചുരുക്കം little
വണക്കം reverence, ഞെരുക്കം straitness etc

10. വം (rare perh. only [illegible], or [illegible] riches
and പം are also found, but less than in the Adjectiv Roots §18. 4. d.
അടുപ്പം adjacency ഇടുപ്പം (Bhr) = ഇടുക്കം distress, [illegible]

11. ച likewise more adjectivic, but found chiefly after liquids (cf 3)
വളൎച്ച = വളൎച്ച growth, തോല്ച = തോല്‌വി defeat, ഓൎച്ച recollection
(ഓൎച്ച consideration, hope), വേൎച്ച heat (short എ, from വേവു = വേൎ)
കൂൎച്ച & കൂൎച്ച sharpness, ച

12. ഇ = ി, and ഉ. Both form a number of Verbal stems §20.4. and may now be regarded as Verbal Nouns of the current Verbs ~~formed~~ derived from them, though originally they ~~be~~ are Verb. Nouns of simpler ~~stems~~, formations made from the mere Roots

കുളി washing – കുളിക്ക to wash
(fr. കുളു cool.)
കളി playing – കളിക്ക play
(cf കൾ deceive, intoxicate)
കുറി sign, point കുറിക്ക to point out
(കുറു small)
thus ചിരി laughter, മുറി wound,
ചതി cheating, മറി subverting (മറു)
പടി a step – പടിയുക to sink
(from പടു fall)
കരി from കരു

നില standing – നിലക്ക to hold out
(നിൽ to stand) നിലനില്ക്ക stand firmly
പട falling, laying, army, battle
(പടു to fall)
വക kind, പക enmity
(both from വകു, പകു be divided)
മറ covering – മറെക്ക to cover
(മറു other)
വള ring – വളെക്ക surround
(വൾ round)
ഇറ eaves (ഇറു from falling water)
വിത sowing

കൊട giving (കൊടുക്കുക)

13. The lengthening of the Radical Vowel creates many Verbal Nouns

പോർ (long ō) war (പൊരുക short ŏ to war)
പോഴ്ത് = പൊഴുതു (time)
നീടു length (നിടു)
ഊൺ, തീൻ food (ഉൺ, തിൻ)
ചൂടു heat (ചുടു)
കേടു loss, destruction (കെടു)
പാടു fall, happening, being situated
(പടു, പെടു)
ഈടു equivalent (ഇടു)

likewise കാടു waste land (കടു)
നാടു cultivated land (നടു) കൂടു (കുടു)
കോൾ from കൊൾ (cf കൊള്ളാം well! right! with [illegible])
പാഴ് from പഴു(ത)
താവു = താവുക
വീടു free property, house (വിടു)
പേറു gain (പെറു receive)
കോടു from കൊടു
(പേറു birth (പെറു))
ഏറു a throw (from old എറു, now എറിക)

14 Monosyllabic Radicals with double consonants exhibit the mere root (cf 8.)
വെട്ടു a blow, cut തല്ലു a blow, ചൊൽ word ([illegible], [illegible], കൾ etc)
~~or change the halfvowel into ഉം (cf [illegible])~~
~~കള്ളം a lie~~
also two syllabic പുകഴ് praise

14. {ഇൽ (§ 25.4 N.B.) ഉരുനാക്ക ഉരുൾ (Tham.) to born ഉരുവിൽ, ഉരുവൽ തേൻ honey = തേറൽ (sweet)
{അർ വയറു belly (T. also വയിറ്) കയറു rope, മുകറു face

ഇൽ (, place, house) ചുവർ wall, വെയിൽ sun (വെ hot) വാതിൽ (വാ mouth) = door, മുകളിൽ, മുകിൽ = മുകൾ above from മുക്,

അൾ - മുകൾ top ; ഉൾ - ഇരുൾ darkness, പൊരുൾ contents, property ...
റു മുകറു face അടിറു what is beaten, ചുമടു x ചുമ burden,
പകുറു a small bit (പകു) ചരടു thread, ചെവിറു ear (S. ശ്രു to hear)

ടു - ചുരുട smartness (ചുരു) - ചുവടു x ചുവടു step, അടി what beats, ഉരുടു = ഉരുവ (ഉരുവാക to be born. po. തിരുമെയ് നിവിൽ ഉരുവാകുന്ന)

ന്നു - ചിന്നു little (ചിൻ, ചിറു) ചെറുമ

all these affixes, as well as the Compositions, which follow belong more to a future Lexicology than to Grammar

ഇൽ - ഉൾ
വടി step, measure നടവടി = നടപ്പു occurrence, മറുവടി answer,
ഇരുവടി പാദുവടി

പാടു (cf. 13.) situation തികവടിക തികവാടു perfection
മിനുവാടു

മാനം measure തേമാനം what is rubbed off (തേയു) ചെലവുമാനം office of collecting ചിലമാനം vu. ചില്ലമാനം small portion, ചിന്തമാനം (ചിൻ) spray ...മാനം, കുറുമാനം. ...മാനം. ചിമാനം.

ല - head, place) - മറുതല opposite party, നടുതല planting, yearly plants, വിടുതല liberty

വാരം portion (ചിതവാരം Syr. Inscr.) പതാരം vu. tithe, വിശ്ര(മ)മം rest. താങ്ങാരം (താങ്ങു) support, stay, തള്ളാരം (തള്ളു) precipitation, നോമ്പരം pain (nom = nō) ഒരുമ്പരം being together (§ 31.9)

മ്മി, മ്മൽ (cf മ്മം, മ്മു § 19,2) though generally a negative form has also positive meaning വരമ്മി, വരമ്മൽ income

App. The V noun തോൽവി = തോൽവി, ~~തോൽമ~~, തോൽവ് reminds of S. Influence

In S. Verbs the suffixes തി, and മനം are the most common for abstract nouns f.i. പതി the going, ആഗമനം the coming (po) cf § 30. III, 2.b.c.

II Personal Nouns from the Verb see §25.3.4. and §18.3.

a, with അൻ – some from Verb. Nouns പാട്ടൻ = പാട്ടു-കാരൻ a singer with many of §19. I as ചതിയൻ deceiver കെല്പർ strong persons (po) വഴിപോക്കർ travellers, ധൂൎത്തൻ [illegible] prodigal, ഇണങ്ങർ befriended persons, മൂക്കറിയൻ deprived of nose മൂക്കപ്പതിയൻ flat nosed, തലവെട്ടിയൻ deserving to have his head cut off (= [illegible]) കുടിയൻ drunkard നെല്ക്കൊറിയൻ (prov) grain nibbler

chiefly in ഇ

[illegible]

[illegible] (B

perh. from future വാഴുവൻ ruler see §25.4. NB. മൂപ്പൻ elder മുക്കുവർ divers, fishermen (N. pr. of caste) ഇരപ്പൻ = ഇരപ്പാളി beggar, beggarly, ഓതിക്കോൻ who makes to read = teacher (= ഓതിക്കുവൻ)

[illegible] cook

from ~~negative~~ & from [illegible] [illegible] – [illegible] fr. [illegible] those who do not adhere = enemies, [illegible] [illegible] (Bhr) = unmatched, or untrue (= enemy) also [illegible], [illegible] (and [illegible])

b. with ഇ §19.

the [illegible] of §19. from [illegible] possess. – ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] preserver, a tithe of Brahmins, കാണിക്കൾ eyewitnesses, താന്തോന്നി self-willed, മരങ്കേറി treemounter (a caste, as also [illegible] [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], നായാടി, [illegible], [illegible] street-fearer etc) [illegible] [illegible]

മലവാഴി, മലയാളി hill-resident, mountaineer

what is [illegible] in [illegible]

തീനി a great eater –

ചൂഴി (po) the surrounder = Ocean, തൂങ്ങി what hangs down, ornament, ഉച്ചമലരി flower expanding at noon, [illegible] ([illegible])

വാതക്കൊല്ലി gout-killer, name of a medicine

മലക്കൊല്ലി destroyer of dirt – washerman

[illegible] manslayer = money (po)

[illegible] (prov) to a temple devourer [illegible] (prov)

adjective compds. [illegible], [illegible] ([illegible])

NB. Sanscrit Nomina agentis are in common use, as കൎത്താ the doer, agent, വിധാതാ the disposer, സ്രഷ്ടാ the creator, ദാതാ the giver, വക്താ the speaker [illegible] (KR5) കൊടിയ (KR [illegible]

§29.

1. The Negative Verb rests on a Negative future answering to the positive future in ഉം f.i. വരാ will not come, does not come (f.i. [illegible] V.Ch)

old also വാരാ – താരാ – (A.G.) from posit. വരും, തരും

തൊഴാ does not worship, പൊറാ does not suffice

പോകാ does not go, ആകാ is not so – not good (prov)

തോന്നാ does not appear, പിരിയാ does not separate

നിനക്കു തോന്നാ (I'll you don't mean this)

common esp. in the Auxil. ഇല്ലാ, ഒല്ലാ f.i.:

ദഹിക്കയില്ലാ it will not digest (V.Ch)

Strong Verbs add ആ to the original root (without ക്ക)

പടനില്ലാ = പടുനില്ക്കില്ല (ഥ) [illegible] (KR5)

പൊറാതിരിക്കാം (Ram) can not suffer separation

ഒന്നുമെ കൊടാ, ഒന്നുമെ കൊടാ I shall give nothing (ഥ)

NB. from Verbs like [illegible] the Negative would be [illegible] but it is never found in old books [illegible] (A.G)

Remainder of the finite Verb very scarce:

1 p. കൊള്ളേൻ I do not take, 2 p. കേളാ thou dost not hear

3 p. പറയാൻ he does not speak 3 p. pl. അറിയാർ they know not

3 p. f. പൊറുക്കാൾ – ഉറങ്ങുകയുമില്ല – ഉണ്ണാൾ she cannot eat, nor drink, nor sleep (Pay.)

[illegible] (A.G.) will not stand

II pres. past fut. An attempt to form a Neg. present (Bhag), [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] is so long without light" [illegible] (Bhs) I am determined not to [illegible]

II The past t. & past Verb. part. are formed by the addition of ഞ്ഞു (= ത്തു) thus: വരാഞ്ഞു came not, (W. K) in old songs, as in T. [illegible]

not having come

കൊടാഞ്ഞു gave not, not having given } str. V.

പൊറായ്ഞ്ഞു suffered not, not supporting, impatient of – fi. verb [illegible]

[illegible] (Bhar) not enduring

3 p. s. കൊടാഞ്ഞാൻ (A.G) [illegible] (A.G) cannot

finite Verb. 3 p. pl. പറയാഞ്ഞാർ they did not say [illegible] (Bhar) [illegible] (A.G)

Rel. part. past വരാഞ്ഞ chiefly in the neutre:

[illegible] (KR)

കൊടാഞ്ഞതിനാൽ after he had not given, തൊഴാഞ്ഞതും and that I did not worship, but also [illegible] (Bhar)

Conditional വരാഞ്ഞാൽ if not coming കൊടാഞ്ഞാൽ (Str.) (also irreg. from the Inf. of Positiv തരികാഞ്ഞാൽ) if not give [illegible] (K.U.)

[illegible] mod. കൊടാഞ്ഞാൽ old

വരാഞ്ഞാലും though – should not come

[illegible] (Bhar)

III The Rel. Participle of the future is identical with the above futur, just as the positiv future is with its relativ part. Both have equally fallen out in disuse: കൊള്ളാത്ത [illegible] (Bhar) [illegible] (prov) a musician or actor who is not willing to [illegible] (V. Ch.) to persons not

f.i. കണ്ണില്ലാത്ത [illegible] (prov.) the god that who cannot see [illegible] does not eat [illegible] speak unfitting words (Pay)

[illegible] (prov) gods not alike [illegible]

But the Neutre formed from it: വരാത്തു etc. is very common f.i. വരാതിരിക്ക not to come

ഇല്ലാതാക്ക to make not to be

[illegible] (Vyav) [illegible] what is impossible

[illegible] ഇല്ലാത്തു [illegible] (Sil) you do not eat these 4 [illegible] as finite Verb or 5 days (also ഇല്ലാത്തു)

[illegible] (Ram) who is without grief?

[illegible] (Tattv.) how does it come, that this life should not be I, but merely an attribute of [illegible].

[illegible] (Gan)

This ഉ is shortened in the auxiliary negatives & even fut. ഇല്ലൊലാ, ഒല്ലൊലാ

even [illegible] (Gan)

now commonly: ഇല്ല, ഒല്ല, പോരാ etc.

[illegible] (KR) the world may live without the sun not I [illegible] for [illegible] mod. [illegible] without my firstborn

after palat. [illegible]

after labials [illegible] f.i. [illegible]

~~[illegible]~~ (Bhs) I cannot tell

A.G. [illegible] I shall never give

[illegible] (A.G.)

from this [illegible]

[illegible] (A.G)

[illegible] (Bhy)

[illegible] (A.G.) why don't you give me the breast

[illegible] (A.G.) it is of no use to repeat this 10 times (A.G.) [illegible] (Gan)

an attempt of a new Neg. fut.

[illegible] (Gan)

2d fut. (Optativ.) [illegible] (Gan

hence rel. part. [illegible]

in N. pr. of plants [illegible]

[illegible] (prov)

[illegible] (KR)

[illegible] KeiNr

fi. verb [illegible]

[illegible] (prov)

[illegible] (prov)

[illegible] (Ram)

the Locative Particle ആൽ gives to this Neutre adverbial meaning, we therefore treat it as an Adverbial participle without tense.

വരാതെ ഇരിക്ക not to come, വരാതെയിരുന്നു not coming, such like & many other combinations with auxiliaries, in which this Negative ആതെ is treated like the positive Verbal participle, render it at present the most necessary part of the negative Verb. In modern use the ആ of strong Verbs has crept in without asking leave (it is only required in Verbs like നടക്ക, from which as ought to be expected but [illegible] (long) നടക്കാഞ്ഞു (KR) നടക്കായ്കയാൽ (Bhar) നടക്കാതെ etc but also [illegible] (Ram) = നടക്കാതെ

old ഓരാതെ without considering *) mod. ഓർക്കാതെ

തോലാതെ without being defeated (Chan)

നില്ലാതെ standing നില്ക്കാതെ

പാർത്തിരിയാതെകണ്ടു (Bhar) ~~[illegible]~~ ഇരാതെ (as from ഇര) ഇരിക്കാതെയാം (KR)

KR (തെളിവ്) പിടാതെ not seizing (arms) - പിടിക്കാതെ

ഉഴാതെ not ploughing (KR

ഗ്രഹിയാതെ not perceiving ഗ്രഹിക്കാതെ

മറെയാതെ without concealing the truth (Bhar) മറെക്കാതെ

irregular വൈകിയാതെ (po) = വൈകാതെ not delaying

contracted [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] (Ug)

Rel. part. old വരാത, new വരാത്ത (or വരാതെയുള്ള)

(Tr. v.) കൊടാത കൊടുക്കാത്ത (കൊടാത്തവനാടുവിടാതിരിക്ക (prov)

Nouns plur. fi: നല്കല്ലാതൊരു [illegible] and those who do not (V.U.) modern: നില്ലാത്തവൻ [illegible] (a. med) നില്ക്കാത്തവൻ who does not stand

IV. The Infinitive is വരായ്ക the not coming, കായായ്ക the not bearing (barrenness) - strong Verbs കൊടായ്ക, കൊടുക്കായ്ക - [illegible]

from it the Imperative (very rare, supplanted by the Auxiliary ഒല്ലാ, വേണ്ടാ, ഒല്ല) fi: [illegible] (Bhar) may you be childless! [illegible] (Bhar) don't be grieved [illegible] (Ug)

1. p. s. വരായ്ക (fi: [illegible] V.Ch. don't sleep) [illegible] (UR) [illegible] (Ug)

2. p. pl. വരായ്വിൻ (fi: [illegible] Ker. Up. you must not bury) [illegible] (Bhar) don't fear [illegible] don't flee [illegible] (Ram) and for metre's sake [illegible] don't grieve (Ug)

a 2d condit. വരായ്കിൽ if - not come (older forms വരിക്കയാകിൽ, കൊടുവാവിൽ if not permit, [illegible] (a. med) [illegible] (a. med) if not obey [Tay] cf. § 27. II.] [illegible] (Ug)

mod [illegible]

വരായ്കിലും though - not come [illegible] though he make not firm (Ram)

fut. Verb Part. വരായ്വാൻ, [illegible] (V.U) [illegible] (Bhar) [illegible] (Bhar) & metre [illegible] (Ug) in po. വരായ്കിനാ [illegible] in order not to die (Bhar)

Verbal Nouns: 1. വരായ്ക etc = Infinitive

മരിയായ്കകൊണ്ടു (Chan) by not dying

2. ആകായ്ക (§ 28.11) being otherwise than should be, badness

കായായ്ക barrenness of trees

3. ഇല്ലായ്മ the not existing (§ 28.9)

NB. 2 & 3 may be compared the [illegible] etc with [illegible] fi: [illegible] (KR. 4) - [illegible]

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*) A strange form is വൈകിയാതെ (Bhar) occurring often besides വൈകാതെ, വൈകിടാതെ, without delaying. It can only be viewed as a Neg. formed from the past വൈകി and stands ~~quite~~ nearly unsupported by analogy (ഉരിയാതെ) and KR തോലിയായ്ക for തോലായ്ക not being defeated

§30

I The greater number of the Verbs in common use are not original, as shown in § . But it is difficult to give a definition of the manner in which the signification of the Radical is modified by these variations of the form.

1. Some are frequentatives, that is imply a repetition of the action, chiefly when descriptive of sounds, colours & other striking perceptions of the senses: ~~fr~~ so the Nasal affixes
ങ്ങു – മിനുങ്ങുക shine, മിനുമിനുങ്ങുക glitter; [illegible] description of an agitated, trembling body (from [illegible])
hence a number of adverbials in ന്നു followed by the Inf. എന്ന, "was to sound, was to be like" [illegible] in great pieces at a great rate – in small pieces, by little and little

[illegible] Causatives ണ്യന്തപ്രകൃതി: Desideratives സന്നന്തപ്രകൃതി: frequentatives (with യ) യങന്തം. " (without യ) യങ്ലുഗന്തം. Denominat. നാമധാതു.

ങ്ങു – f.i. കലങ്ങുക, കലക്കുക be in confusion (cf. കലമ്പൽ, കലഹം tumult, കലർ ~~stir~~ mix)

add here p. 43 intensives
[illegible] (a med)

2. A great proportion of Verbs are Denominatives, chiefly those in
ഇക്ക f.i. നാണിക്ക be ashamed (pr. നാണുക) from നാണം shame
[illegible] to become stiff, hard ([illegible] stick) [illegible]
[illegible] be slippery, [illegible] ([illegible]) become like wood [illegible] ([illegible]) become like stone [illegible] to become visible as by a shade, in a mirror
[illegible] (Vulg.) denominat. of [illegible] sharpness
many only in the past tense:
ഉപ്പിച്ചു, മധുരിച്ചു become salty, sweet
[illegible] become injured by damp ([illegible] be damp)
[illegible] (Vulg.) delayed a little
[illegible] a reddish looking leaf
a yellowish face [illegible]
[illegible] grown thick, like an electuary ([illegible])
[illegible] (v.n. & act.) troubled [illegible]

chiefly of Numerals & meanings:
[illegible] proud trees ([illegible] tallness, strength)
[illegible]
[illegible] in unity (ഒന്ന്, ഒന്ന) together
and many adverbials
[illegible] (Vulg.) from പാതി by half & half

being affect. [illegible] (Vulg.) [illegible] (Bhag.)
[illegible] (KNS) [illegible] (po) = "straight, elegant" already in Adj. adv.
[illegible] an adj. partic. of [illegible] from [illegible]
from [illegible] (Vulg.) [illegible] (part fut) the grieving

from [illegible] – [illegible] – [illegible]
[illegible] (KNS)
[illegible] – [illegible]

[illegible] to suppurate ([illegible] pus – [illegible])

a. [illegible] (Vulg.)

1. ഇക്ക
a. from weak verbs
b. nouns in ഉ [illegible]
c. in ം [illegible]
d. in [illegible]
e. in ം
f. in ഇ
g. in [illegible]
2. [illegible]
3. ഉക
[illegible]

[illegible]

II Causal or Transitive Verbs are made in different ways, especially by the mediation of the Verbal Nouns

1. some by lengthening the Radical vowel f.i.

തങ്ങു to stay v.n. താങ്ങു to stay (v.act) cf. [illegible] [illegible]

But in many of this the change of meaning is incomplete f.i. മാറുക to change v.n. (rarely v.act) from മറു be otherwise
നാറുക to smell v.act, & v.n. from നറു emit fragrance

In others no change is perceived f.i. പൂകുക = പുകുക enter

2. Others by changing the weak Verb into a strong.

a.,	ആകു become	ആക്കു make to become	} [illegible] 3
	പോകു go	പോക്കു make to go	
	ഉരുകു melt v.n.	ഉരുക്കു to found	
	പകു be divided (obs.)	പകുക്കു divide (past പകുത്തു) [illegible]	
b.	കെടു spoil കെടു മുങ്ങു sink, dive	മുക്കു dip	} [illegible]
	ഞെങ്ങു be close	ഞെക്കു make close	
	പൊങ്ങു rise	പൊക്കു raise	} 2
	അടങ്ങു be submitted	അടക്കു subdue	
	മടങ്ങു be folded	മടക്കു fold	
c.	നനയു be wet (V.N. നനവു)	നനെക്ക to wet	} [illegible]
	അണയു approach	അണെക്ക bring near	
d.	വളരു grow (വളർച V.N.)	വളൎക്ക bring up (f.i. [illegible]) [illegible]	
	തീരുക end (തീർ = തീരു) [illegible]	തീൎക്ക finish [illegible]	

Similar strengthening of the characteristick Consonant is observed in കായു be warmed, കാച്ചു to warm (~~[illegible]~~) = കാച്ചുക belongs to 3)
[illegible] be at variance, [illegible] & [illegible] cause variance
[illegible] = [illegible]

3. Others substitute റു for the കു or ഉ of Neutral Verbs (chiefly those that have ന്നു ന്നു in past

a.,	ഇരിക്ക sit	ഇരുത്തു set	
pattern	നില്ക്ക stand (= നിൽ)	നിറുത്തു make to stand (also നിൎത്തുക)	
	നിരക്ക come to a level	നിരത്തു level	
	നടക്ക walk	നടത്തു make to walk	
	പരക്ക be extended	പരത്തു distend	
	കടക്ക pass	കടത്തു bring over	
	കിടക്ക lie	കിടത്തു lay	
	അമരക്ക be appeased	അമരത്തു becalm	
b.	വരു come	വരുത്തു make to come	
	വളരു increase	വളൎത്തു make grow	
	മറിയു upset വീഴു fall	മറിക്കു വീഴ്ത്തു fell	
	താഴു be low	താഴ്ത്തു lower	

കാച്ചുക – ച്ചുക

c. വാടു wither	വാട്ടു (fr. വാട്ടുന്നു) dry up
കൂടു be together	കൂട്ടു collect
താണ്ടു cross	താട്ടു throw beyond (cf 2. NB.)
കാണു see	കാട്ടു show
ഉണ്ണു eat (V.N. ഊൺ)	ഊട്ടു give rice [illegible]
d. ആറു become cool [illegible]	ആറ്റു refresh
ഏറു rise	ഏറ്റു raise
മാറു change	മാറ്റു produce change
തിൻ eat (V.N. തീൻ)	തീറ്റു feed
ഞാലു hang	ഞാറ്റു let hang
അകലു be distant	അകറ്റു remove
ഇണയു be joined	ഇണറ്റു join (tr.)

NB. Accentless Radicals in ടു, റു, ഴു follow different rules

f.i. പെടു be situated	പെടുത്തു bring into a state
ചെലു = ചെല്ലു go on	ചെലുത്തു insert – or ചെല്ലിക്ക (ചെലുത്തുക)
പെറു to bear	പെറിപ്പിക്ക make to beget.
ഈറു	ഈറ്റുക

Those with ത്തു in past

4. Most extensive are the Causals from the Verbal Nouns വു, പ്പു (f.i. നിറുത്തുക = നിൎത്തിക്ക, വിളിക്ക = വിളിക്കുക), in which however വ is often lost, through the prevailing influence of the Palatal vowel

a.) വിളിക്ക call	വിളിപ്പിക്ക cause to call
കക്ക steal	കക്കിക്ക, കട്ടിക്ക, [illegible]
ഏല്ക്ക receive	ഏല്പിക്ക make to receive
കേൾക്ക hear	കേൾപ്പിക്ക make to hear
കായ്ക്ക bear fruit	കായ്പിക്ക make to bear fruit
തീൎക്ക finish	തീൎപ്പിക്ക make to finish
പുളിക്ക be sour	പുളിപ്പിക്ക make sour
സന്തോഷിക്ക v. rejoice	സന്തോഷിപ്പിക്ക gladden

b. അറിയു know	അറിവിക്ക, അറിയിക്ക acquaint
ഇടു put	ഇടുവിക്ക, ഇടീക്ക make to put
ചെയ്യ do	(ചെയ്പിക്ക) ചെയ്യിക്ക make to do
കാൺ see	കാണവിക്ക കാണിക്ക show
ചൊല്ലു say	ചൊല്ലിക്ക make to say
വാഴു reign	വാഴിക്ക make king
തരു give	തരുവിക്ക, തരിയിക്ക make to give
പെറു beget	പെറിപ്പിക്ക make to beget

NB. 1. Accordingly new Verbs may be formed from former Causal Verbs കാൺ see, കാട്ടു show, കാട്ടിക്ക make to show, നടക്ക walk നടത്തു transact നടത്തിക്ക make transact ചെയ്യിക്ക make to do ചെയ്യിപ്പിക്ക make one to have it done (by others). Sometimes a step is lost f.i. അടക്കം. അടക്കിച്ചും. subduing & causing to subdue (for അടക്കിപ്പിച്ചും) അവനെ സത്യം ചെയ്യിച്ചാൻ (He) made him to swear, = ചെയ്യിപ്പിച്ചു

രാജാവിനെ കൊല്ലിച്ചവൻ (Khan) who caused the murder of the King (anyhow)

[illegible] ചെയ്യിപ്പിക്ക, പട്ടം കെട്ടിക്ക

N.B. 2. A Causal form without Analogy is found Tat. R. U.
അഭിഷിച്ചു വാഴുന്നിന്നിടുക to make one king (by pouring rice)
= വാഴിക്ക

III, 1. Real Sanscrit Verbs are of rare occurrence in Malayalam. The forms of most common occurrence in poetry are the Verb. Part. (ത്വാ, –യ) ട.) and Gerundium or Supinum in തും

Other Participles: the Pres. വസൻ m., വസന്തീ/വസന്ത് dwelling
കുൎവ്വൻ m. കുൎവ്വതീ f. doing – futur. neutr. ഭവിഷ്യൽ, ഭവ്യൽ what is future
the Med. Part. പൃച്ഛമാനൻ asking (f. ന – n. നം)
Pass. Part. pr. ശ്രൂയമാണൻ being heard
past Part pass. (common) both in – തം and – നം
ആഗതം come, സ്ഥിതം standing, വിഹിതം ordered (from വിധാ –) ലബ്ധം got (from ലഭ) സിദ്ധം accomplished, സൃഷ്ടം created (സൃജ്) പൃഷ്ടം asked (പൃഛ) പതിതം fallen, വിദിതം, വേദിതം known, made known
കൃതം done, ശ്രുതം heard, ഉക്തം said, ജാതം born
ഛിന്നം (more adject) പൂൎണ്ണം filled, fullness, ഹീനം destitute വിഷണ്ണൻ grieved, ഛന്നൻ, പ്രഛന്നൻ disguised

അനുജ്ഞാനമാസിതനായി [illegible] (see many used as adjectives (not passive)
ഭീതനായി shy (not feared)
ദൃപ്തനായി proud (not insulted) [illegible]
യാതനായി went – [illegible]
ഭീതൻ (ed). not feared, but ശങ്കിതൻ fearless
don't stand so fearful (KR)
[illegible] (Dev M)
[illegible]
(KR3)

Derivatives – വാൻ f.i. ഉക്തവാൻ having said

Part. fut. pass. തവ്യം, അനീയം, യം. f.i. കൎത്തവ്യം, കൃത്യം to be done, also കാൎയ്യം (both become nouns) ത്യാജ്യം to be relinquished, ഗ്രാഹ്യം to be received, വക്തവ്യം, വാച്യം to be said. നിന്ദനീയൻ despicable. ദൎശനീയൻ [illegible] (ed.) to be looked upon by him

Imperatives പാഹി preserve ത്രാഹി save, ദേഹി give, see above p. 54. [illegible]

2. Whatever of Sanscrit Verbs occurs in common use, is to be viewed in the light of Denominatives in – ഇക്ക (I, 2.)
Perhaps വിലസുക, വിലസുവാൻ, to play in the way of Gods" from [illegible] or vice versa)
വിലാസം is the only exception. also ആശ്വസിക്ക may be f. from ആശ്വസിതം
Such Verbs are formed a. from abstract nouns in അം (or participles past, chiefly in തം)
സന്തോഷം joy സന്തോഷിക്ക have joy, –ിപ്പിക്ക cause joy
പ്രശംസ praise പ്രശംസിക്ക to praise
താമസം delay താമസിക്ക to delay
b. from nouns in ഇ or other forms of the radical
സ്തുതി praise സ്തുതിക്ക സ്തുതി, സ്തുതിക്ക, വേഷ്ടിക്ക dress, [illegible]
വിധി rule വിധിക്ക to decree [illegible] wept (KR) else [illegible]
പ്രയത്നം work പ്രയത്നിക്ക to work
but besides നിവൃത്തിക്ക set at rest – also നിവൎത്തിക്ക (etc.)

ലിഖിക്ക written ലിഖിതം
past ലിഖിതം (ed.)

ക്രോധിക്ക (Bhar) & കോപിക്ക to be angry
സാധിക്ക & സാധിപ്പിക്ക to effect
[illegible] – [illegible], but also [illegible] (Bhar) = [illegible]
[illegible] also [illegible], past [illegible]
[illegible] (Bhr)
[illegible] & [illegible] to invest.

c. from Nouns in – അനം (the most common form of derivation)

പരിഹസനം, ‒സിക്ക ridicule (not from പരിഹാസം)

വിലപനം, വിലപിക്ക to lament (but also വിലാപിക്ക Ram ~~adhy.~~ KR)
but ഉല്പാദിപ്പിച്ചു (Ram)

ഭവനം, ഭവിക്ക be   പരിതാപിക്കയും പരിതാപിക്ക (Ch)

ഭോജനം, ഭുജിക്ക eat (but ഭോഗിക്ക from ഭോഗം to enjoy)

~~ഭക്ഷണം, ക്ഷ~~ വിശ്വസിക്ക believe (not from വിശ്വാസം)

strange! once [illegible] (KR)   വർദ്ധനം, വർദ്ധിക്ക increase (not from വൃദ്ധി)

വർജ്ജനം, ‒ർജ്ജിക്ക abandon, but വർഗ്ഗിക്ക from വർഗ്ഗം to purloin a part

d. a few from Names of Agents   ഖേദിക്ക to grieve (Bhar. also ഖേദിക്കുന്നു)

ചോരൻ a stealer, ചോരിക്ക to steal (properly to act the thief) rarely ചോരിക്കുമാറാക)

e. Some by composition with കൃ, കരണം, കരിക്ക "make"

അലങ്കരിക്ക to make enough, adorn; പ്രത്യക്ഷീകരിക്ക appear

ശുദ്ധീകരിക്ക make clean (and many others with change of the preceding Noun's അം into ഈ)

But other compositions with Malayal Verbs are generally preferred f.i. ദാനം ചെയ്ക to give, ശുദ്ധമാക്ക, ശുദ്ധിവരുത്തുക to cleanse –

NB. There is no rule, for distinguishing by means of the form the Intransitive or Transitive Character of these Sanscrit Verbs. Some are Neutral f.i. ബോധിക്ക to be understood, appear – hence ബോധിപ്പിക്ക make known – some Neutral & Active ലഭിക്ക to be got & to get (Nom. or Dat. of the person) – പീഡിക്ക ~~[illegible]~~ to plague (ꟷ പീഡിക്ക) modern, to be plagued
(യോജിക്ക) യോജിക്ക to be joined & to join [illegible]
[illegible] and [illegible]

§ 31.

[illegible] (Bhar) I shall help you to that (for സഹായിക്കാം)
[illegible] (Bhar) generally [illegible]
[illegible] (KR) this is not to be born even by the earth otherwise [illegible] active
[illegible] (Dev M) else [illegible]
[illegible] (Dev M) [illegible]
[illegible] (Bhar) & m. trans.

The Defective Verbs are many: the original Verbs in which every part of the verb is still in use, are not above 1 or 2 dozens, (f.i. ആക to be such, പോക) some ~~exist~~ survive only in participles (f.i. ഉര in ഉററ, ഉററവർ, ഉററ V.N) ഉള്ള, ഉണ്ടു, ഉണ്മ some in past & future (ചൊല്ലു– in ചൊന്നതു, ചൊല്ലുമാറ്, short ŏ:) some in Verb. Nouns & other derivatives (പുക്കു in പുക്ക; f.i. ഫക്ക in ഫക്കം, ഫക്കി) a great number in frequentative Infinitives ([illegible]) the secondary Verbs only may be regularly conjugated through all Modes & tenses.

Here some of the most extensively used Defectives:

1. എൻ, "sound, say, be said to be" (in Syntax used nearly like ആക)
past. എന്നു (in po. 3 p. pl. എന്നാർ they said)
past Verb. part. എന്നു – fut V. part എന്മാൻ (rare)
Conditionals എന്നാൽ, – കിൽ : എങ്കിൽ, – കിൽ.
Inf. എന, (എന്നെ) (in Adverbials § 30. 5, 1. ഇങ്ങനെ etc.)
Rel. part. past എന്ന, എന്നുള്ള Noun എന്നവൻ, ‒ൾ, ‒തു
" " fut എന്മ   എന്മതു (Gan)

fut. 3 p. pl. എന്മർ [illegible] (KR)

† In Canarese എൻ, ഏന are identical.   എന്മതു (നമുക്കും എന്ന [illegible] MM)

2. ഉൾ existence (be within)

fut. ഉണ്ടു it exists, there is (hence po. അതങ്ങിനെ ഉണ്ടു that this is thus Cch.) = ഉണ്ടു (KR)

So. ഉള്ളു (Ti)
Rel. part ഉള്ള which exists, wherein there is, to which is (formed like നല്ല)

pers. Nouns ഉള്ളവൻ, വൾ m. f. ഉള്ളവർ pl.

n. ഉള്ളതു (ഉള്ളൊന്നു po. ?)

and ഉണ്ടു, there is (? ഉണ്ടു ?)

old ... neut. plur. ഉള (Gan. ... ഉള)

Verb. Noun ഉണ്മ existence, truth, ഉള്ളു, ഉൾ existence (?)

3. ഇല്ല, also ഇല not existence, the negative of ഉൾ (perh. from ഇൽ place) — also ഇല്ലൈ (in Cr. f. — Tamil ...)

4. അല്ല not being thus, the negative of ആക

neg. fut. ഇല്ല — pres. ഇല്ലായിരം (Vyav. P. = ...) — അല്ല — fut. ... (Vyav. P.)

Rel. part (old) neutr. ഇല്ലതു ഇല്ലോൻ — അല്ലതു, അല്ലോൻ

(f.i. V.Ch. അതും അറിവില്ലതു
= അറിവില്ലാത്തതു)

Rel. part. modern ഇല്ലാത്ത (ഇല്ലാ, ഇല്ലാത, ഇല്ലയാത) — അല്ലാത്ത. (അലാത് see p. 61.) withhere — old f.i. ഇല്ലാ... (prov)

past ഇല്ലാഞ്ഞു (Cond. — ഞ്ഞാൽ) ഇല്ലയാഞ്ഞു (Bhar) ഇല്ലാതൊഴിഞ്ഞു — അല്ലാഞ്ഞു (— ഞ്ഞാൽ)

Adverbial ഇല്ലാതെ without, ഇല്ലയാതെ (po) — അല്ലാതെ besides ~~Acc~~

V. Noun ഇല്ലായ്ക - യ്മ - യ്‌വ. — അല്ലായ്ക - യ്മ

2d Cond. ഇല്ലായ്കിൽ — അല്ലായ്കിൽ (Bhar അല്ലയാകിൽ)

Verb. part fut ഇല്ലായ്‌വാൻ — അല്ലായ്‌വാൻ

5. വേണ്ടു must (വേൾ want, marriage, hunting) the initial വ often dropped chiefly after infinitives — old വേണം ... വേണം — ന്നു (KR)

Pres. (rare f.i. ... po) — ... for ...
part. വേണ്ടി (f.i. വേണ്ടിയിരുന്നില്ല Cch. was then not necessary) in po. ... (Vet. Char)
& fut വേണ്ടു is necessary, must
thus in form ... Cch.)
Verb. part. past വേണ്ടി — fut വേണ്ടുവാൻ (rare, ... po)

Rel. part. വേണ്ടുന്ന (pl. വേണ്ടുന്നവർ necessarii)

വേണ്ടിയ (neutr contracted ... Cch.)

വേണ്ടും, വേണ്ടുവ, വേണ്ട (cf ... (Can fur)

Neutr. വേണ്ടുന്നതു, ണ്ടിയതു, ണ്ടുവതു (contr. ണ്ടതു) — also old വേണ്ടുന്നതു (Bhr)

Inf. വേണ്ട (f.i. വേണ്ടപ്പെട്ടവർ, വേണ്ടതക്ക)+ — also കാണേണ്ടു ... we must see her (Bhar) ... (Gan)

Cond. (rare വേണ്ടുകിൽ — Bhar ... വേണ്ടുകിൽ ... see N.2)

vu. വേണമെങ്കിൽ —

Verb. N. വേണം, necessity, must (if not corrupted of
വേണ്ടും = വേണ്ടു fut.)

Neg. fut. വേണ്ടാ & shortened വേണ്ട (വേണ്ടല്ലൊ Dam N) Don't want — past വേണ്ടാഞ്ഞു — Cond — ഞ്ഞാൽ (... Cch)

Rel. part. വേണ്ടാത്ത — വേണ്ടാതു (Neutr) — Adverb. വേണ്ടാതെ (a ...) non-appetite

Verb N. വേണ്ടായ്ക (and വേണ്ടാതനം doing
what ought not to be.)

6. അരുതു (Neutre of അരു awful, rare; അരുമ rarity) ought not to be cf §18.
The Negative signification has produced some Neg. forms, which
stand unsupported by analogy — pres. അരുതായിന്നു (rare Cch)

Rel. part. അരുതാത്ത — past അരുതാഞ്ഞു

Adverb. അരുതാതെ — V. N. അരുതായ്ക — യ്മ inability, impropriety

The original Neg. is probably preserved
in കണ്ണരായ്ക "malice, inability to bear the sight of
another" comp. of കൺ and അരായ്ക = അരുതായ്ക
f.i. ... കണ്ണരായ്കയാൽ (Chan)

[illegible] വല്ലേൻ [illegible]

7. വൽ. possibility (old വല്ലേൻ I can [say] past in വല്ലീലേ was not able (RG)

Inf. വല്ല in വല്ലേല്ല (RG) are not able

old pres. [illegible] വല്ലുവൻ [illegible] (RG) [illegible]

Rel. part. വല്ല (for വല്ലുന്ന) any, possible [illegible] as well as possible

fut. (rare വല്ലും. [illegible] and did all the mischief he could

2d fut. [illegible] വല്ലു (RG) I can only say, must say Tal. K. U.

Neg. വല്ലാ, ഒല്ലാ, ഒല്ലാ can not, must not (in prayers)

[illegible] (prov)

(f.i. with Inf. ചെയ്യല്ലാ = ചെയ്യ വല്ലാ)

past [illegible] വല്ലാഞ്ഞു (KR) could not

past tense [illegible] (RG) ought not to have gone

Rel. Part. വല്ലാത്ത, ഒല്ലാത്ത what must not be, bad

വല്ലായ്മ, ഒല്ലായ്മ inability, evil

[illegible] വല്ലേൻ (KR) I cannot (RG) [illegible] (RG) none can go

[illegible] (RG) they can't do any thg are good for nothing

8. തക fitness (V. N. തകവു) rare

2d fut. f.i. [illegible] (RG)

Rel. part. തക്ക (ഏറ്റ), pers. N. തക്കവൻ, -വൾ, -തു

[illegible] Rlt Inf. [illegible] (evidently?) [illegible] (Ram Ch)

Neg. (തകാത്ത rare, substit. തക്കതല്ലാത്ത)

9. ഒക്ക [illegible] (KR [illegible] (RCh)

imperfect V. ഒ. ഒ (the Rad. of ഒന്നു)

fut. ഒക്കും, ഒക്കും it agrees

Inf. ഒക്കെ. V. N. ഒപ്പു, ഒക്കുകം, ഒക്കവെ – oneness, all

ഒക്ക. (f.i. ഒക്ക-കൂട together) ഒപ്പു signature (agreeing) ഒരുമ concord

past Verb. Part. ഒത്തു Rel. ഒത്ത, [illegible] (KR)

Neg. ഒക്കാ, ഒക്കാതെ, ഒക്കാത്ത etc

[illegible] (RG)

10. പോൽ (with ഉം) പോലും. V. N.

Inf. പോല, പോലെ like

[illegible] (11. ഉറു be firm – past-part. ഉറ്റ (f.i. [illegible]) [illegible] ഉററ close, firm – connected f.i. [illegible] (KR)

12 the Verbs for possibility, impossibility, sufficiency are mostly found in current use (കൂടുക meet, പോരുക come along, കഴിക pass etc), their positive & negative futures only receive potential signification, f.i. കൂടും, കൂടാ, കഴിയും can, കൂടാ cannot, പോരും will suffice (usually മതി what is reasonable = enough) പോരാ not enough. – The Negatives വഹിയാ (S. വഹിക്ക convey?) cannot, പാടാ (Pect Gr. [illegible], not in North) perhaps "what is not good", are of more confined use. [illegible] = [illegible]

Adverbs [illegible]
greater [illegible]
I. Adverb[illegible]
1. Every[illegible]
Number[illegible]
by the [illegible]
being [illegible]
(cf Syn[illegible]
Other [illegible]
(pron[illegible]
2. Old [illegible]
3. Condi[illegible]
4. Verb[illegible]

§32.

Adverbs and Particles are either originally such, or as indeed by far the greater Number, parts of the Verb or the Noun.

I. Adverbs, made from Verbs, chiefly the Verbal participle & the Infinitive

1. Every Verbal participle past may be viewed as an adverb (§)

Numbers of Nouns, even whole sentences may ~~become~~ to be treated as Adverbs by the addition of the Verb. Participle ആയി, having become such, being that" (f.i. സന്തോഷമായി joyfully) and എന്ന, being said, saying" (cf Synt.) ഉം is likewise often added to ആയി (cf Auxil. Verbs Synt.)

Others in common use are മേല്പട്ടു (from മേൽ, പടു, പട്ടു to be situated) as മേല്പട്ടു upward, കീഴ്പട്ടു downward, വടക്കോട്ടു Northward etc (pronounce വടക്കോട്ടു etc) Thus എങ്ങോട്ടു = എങ്ങോട്ട്. Even treated as a Local Noun എങ്ങോട്ടേക്കു whither? മെല്പട്ടേക്കു upward (Bhar.) കീഴ്പട്ടേക്കുരുണ്ടു, ഒഴുകി rolled down, floated down

ഒഴിഞ്ഞു, ഒഴികെ (also Inf.) except

ഒന്നിച്ചു, ഒരുമിച്ചു together, തെളിച്ചു distinctly, കൂടി along ഏറെയും much also

എത്തിയാൽ (often with ഉം) മടങ്ങി returning, again, ചുററി around, പാഞ്ഞു quickly

പിന്നെ ഉൾപ്പെട്ടു (f.i.)

ഇട്ടു, നോക്കി (നേരെ to wards) പററി concerning, കൊണ്ടു by means of & a number of other so called postpositions: with many Neg. ഒഴിയാതെ without etc. ദൂരത്തെറിഞ്ഞു throw far away (Bhar)

2. Old Infinitives often with എ which is Locative (also ഉ which is oblique) വിരെക്കുന്നു (KR) quickly

കടുകടെ hotly (po) കൂടെ, കൂടവെ together (കൂടക്കൂടെ, often) – also – etiam et iam

പോലെ, പോലവെ alike, പൊലെ (KR) ഏറ, ഏറെ & ഏറവും (po) much highly; ചുഴലവെ around എത്ര ഏറെ ഏറിയോ much more

വേറെ asunder, ഒഴിക്കെ except, besides (= ഒഴികെ) ഉയരെ highly, f.i. പൊങ്ങി

ചുഴലെ so as to enclose = altogether

ചുററും (po) quickly

much, മിക, മികവെ, പരക്കെ far, പതുക്കെ, മെല്ലവെ, മെല്ലെ slowly, നീള, നീളവെ all along, അടുക്കെ near+, ചാല richly, കുറയ, കുറെ a little (also ചാലവും.) പററ effectively (f.i. പററ പൊരുതിക്ക) ദൂരവെ far, f.i. ദൂരെ അകന്നു, താഴെ below, also താഴെത്തു ഇറങ്ങി (Verb. Bhar) came down, ആഴ (f.i. കുഴിക്ക dig) deeply, ചാരവെ (& ചാരത്തു closely) മടങ്ങിക്കൊണ്ടു Bhar

ഇങ്ങുമങ്ങും as obl. case, മടങ്ങുവാൻ (KR) return

Especially descriptions of sounds, വെളുവെളെ whitely

and of colours പടപട sound of falling, തിളതിള boiling hot

തകതക sound of beating, പെട്ടുപെട്ടു (Bhar)

+ അരികത്തു (not അരികെ) looks Infinitive like

The Inf. ആക (less customary than Verb. part.) f.i. മുമ്പാകെ before

The Inf എന, ഏന (§ 31.1) f.i. ഇങ്ങനെ thus, നിലന in standing posture, വട്ടന (വെട്ടി മുറിക്ക cut) circularly, വലിയന, ചെരുന്ന (see above) മുറുക്കനെ firmly, കരെന (കരെക്ക വലിക്ക) row straight to the shore, പെട്ടെന്ന suddenly, ചിക്കന bluntly, വെറുതെ in vain, ചടക്കന suddenly

(NB. a few prefer the Verb. part. f.i. പെട്ടന്നു suddenly)

3. Conditional ആയാൽ – എങ്കിൽ (ആകിൽ) ആയിരുന്നാൽ, എന്നാകിൽ, അല്ലാതെ

4. Verbal Nouns in ൽ (old Infinitive) നന്നാൽ well, നിത്യമൽ always അടുക്കൽ near (& Inf. അടുക്കെ)

also other Verb. Nouns f.i. പാടു (മുമ്പാടു, പിമ്പാടു = മുമ്പെ, പിമ്പെ) but these may also belong to II, 1.

ചുററ (with ഉം) ചുററും around, തോറും each etc

II Adverbs, from Nouns. (cf the Sanscrit cases §12)

1. Nominatives, treated as absolute cases

measure: ഒട്ടു, ഓളം till, അത്രോടം so far, മാത്രം, measure only പോരം (cf §15)

time: പോൾ, പൊഴുതു (also പൊഴുതു po.) നേരം, കാലം, പിന്നെ after, അനന്തരം after, ഉടൻ (& ഉടനെ) at the same time, ഒടുക്കം lastly നിത്യം always നിരന്തരം (po) അധുനാ, സതതം, സന്തതം, സദാ & many others from S. in po. വേഗം, ശീഘ്രം, ക്ഷിപ്രം etc quickly

place. പുറം side (fr. ഉപ്പുറം) ഇടം (അവിടം) കര (അക്കര beyond) പിന്നോക്കം backwards കടു (short of) ഒന്നൊടൊന്നായി (po)

manner വണ്ണം, പ്രകാരം, ആറു, വഴി - [illegible], സാരം, [illegible] ം - അന്യോന്യം, പ്രത്യേകം, കേവലം & many S. as §15

[illegible], ഏകദേശം - ഭയങ്കരം (fr. [illegible]) awfully [illegible] attended closely (Bhg) [illegible] (Sit. Vij.) treated as an Infinitive

2. Loc. chiefly the add'l എ - ദൂരവെ (po) for ദൂരമെ, ദൂരെ far off

അരികെ+ (-ത്തു -കിൽ) near, അപ്പോഴെ then exactly,

പാഴെ, വെറുതെ, വെറുതെ in vain, wantonly (from Neuters §18) മീത്തെ above

വേറെ, വെവ്വേറെ separately, നടുവെ amidst, പണ്ടെ of old,

മുന്നെ (§) മുന്നം, മുന്നമെ, മുമ്പെ before, പിന്നെ, പിമ്പെ after, ഇന്നലെ yesterday, നേരത്തെ before, നേരെ, എതിരെ against

ഈടെ (ഈയിടെ just before this time) നാളെ to morrow, [illegible]

ത്തു - ദൂരത്തു (& -െ) far, താഴത്തു (& -െ) under, അകത്തു

അരികത്തു (and -ലെ, -കെ) [illegible], പുറത്തു

ഇൽ - അരികിൽ near, എളുപ്പത്തിൽ easily, മേലിൽ in future

[illegible] (-ക്കു) & [illegible] (-ത്തെ) - മുമ്പിൽ, പിമ്പിൽ - [illegible]

കൽ - ഒരിക്കൽ once ( ) [illegible] & [illegible] - [illegible] properly

S. ഋതെ without, otherwise (Mal. എന്നിയെ, എന്നി)

3. Instr. (also in S. cases §12) സ്നേഹത്താലെ lovingly - also

[illegible] - മുന്നാലെ പിന്നാലെ, - ഇനിമേലാൽ henceforth & ഇനിമേലിൽ

also Socials ഉല്ലാസത്തോടെ with alacrity (po)

4. Dat. എന്നേക്കും, [illegible], [illegible], ഉച്ചക്കു,

പാതിരാക്കു, വരെക്കു (& വര) till etc

മേല്ക്കുമേൽ more & more

III Real particles - ഉം and, also - ഓ interrogative - ഏ with confirming & emphatic power - ആ (in [illegible] = [illegible] is it not so?) - ഓ interj. in [illegible]

from pronouns: ഇനി, ഇന്നു, ഇന്നും from this time (cf ഇന്നലെ yesterday)

Sanscr. പുനഃ, പുനർ then again, [illegible] otherwise [illegible] suddenly, പ്രതി (fr. [illegible] daily) [illegible] soon, ഇഹ here, ന not

those in ദാ (സദാ always, തദാ then) തഃ (അതഃ hence) ത്ര (തത്ര there) ഥാ (അന്യഥാ otherwise) വൽ (§19 fr. സൂര്യവൽ sunlike,

വൃഥാ in vain, യദൃച്ഛയാ accidentally), ~~[illegible]~~ etc.

also [illegible] (adding [illegible])

and whole adverbial sentences as യഥാക്രമം according to order, [illegible] acc. to circumstances (P.T.)

as far as I (he etc) understand, [illegible] (Bhar) [illegible]

[illegible] in the middle of the road, [illegible] (KR)

[illegible] (KR) with joy [illegible] (Nal) [illegible] (Nal)

+ also Nom. അരികിൽ [illegible] നാൾ Day, and like Inf. [illegible] (Bhg) even [illegible] (but than) as far as Inf. = [illegible], [illegible] early, soon

of S. [illegible] [illegible] (in KR [illegible]) [illegible] - [illegible] in different ways (P.T.)

[illegible]

IV. Interjections: ഏ, ഏം doubt, — ഇതാ, ഇതോ behold, here!

lo! (ഹ ഭോ, ഭോ ഭോ) — ഛെ ah. ഛീഃ anger

ഹേ ഹേ calling for attention — ഭോ ഭോ see! hear! അയി [illegible] O hear, my dearest (Chan)

ഹാ ഹാ — ഹാ, ഹന്ത — wonder — ഹാ (കഷ്ടം) pain [illegible] (Cyl) from pain. —

അപ്പാ, അമ്പോ, അയ്യോ, അപ്പപ്പാ (orig. father!) exclamation

as of a child wondering complaining, and doubled അയ്യോ [illegible] അയ്യയ്യാ (Kl.)

[illegible] (K M) [illegible] (Bhar) [illegible] (Cron) oh pity.

[illegible] (Kl) [illegible] (Chan) oh pity! let us die with him

ഓ, ഉ of affirmative = yes (ഓ perh. = ഓം, ഒം) [illegible] (Cyl.)

the flower ashamed — look only — hangs its head

ഹഹ, ഇ, ഹി, laughter & pain (ഹഹഹ [illegible] (Kl.)

ഓഹോ (ഹഹോ) Ah so, you are come! [illegible] (Kl) [illegible] (Chan)

ഛി ഛി ചീ ചീ abhorrence [illegible] (Kl) [illegible]! in astonishment

also ഛീ ഛീ fie. [illegible]

(Many S. Nouns [illegible], [illegible] strange! [illegible] indeed! കഷ്ടം, പാപം, [illegible]

pain, woe are added freely) [illegible] I am lost (S.)

a lamentation (Bhar. 1.) of a bereaved bridegroom [illegible]

[illegible]

in description of a battle ഹാഹാ — ഹൂഹൂ —

These both are also personified (~~demons~~ Gandharvas) ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible],

the famous Haha & the one called Huhu.

[illegible] (Bhar) of these in war [illegible] (Cyl)

[illegible] (Bhar)

[illegible] (Bhar)

കഷ്ടം [illegible] (Chan) pity! you must be tired

[illegible] (Bhar) well then! oh wonder

[illegible] (കഷ്ടം) [illegible]

[illegible] — [illegible] exhortation in the beginning of a Chapter (Bhar)

· Inserted Interj. [illegible] — [illegible] കഷ്ടം — [illegible] (Chan)

[illegible] elephant's ear etc

Addr. Voc. [illegible] (Nal) (pron. [illegible] for plur.

[illegible]

[illegible] (Nal 3)

[illegible] (Voc.) Nal 3.

[illegible] woe to me (Nal 4).

to Compd. [illegible]

Syntax

§ 33.

The sentence consists of the Subject and Predicate. The latter is generally a Verb, often merely a Noun with or without the Copula. In both cases the rule is that the Subject precede, the Predicate follow f.i. ഞാൻ വരും I shall come, മരം വീണു the tree fell — and — നീ ഭാഗ്യവാൻ (with or without ആകുന്നു) you (are) a happy person

2. But in emphatic language (laws & mathematical rules & definitions) the Subject may close the sentence: f.i. [illegible] We are the only ones who need none's permission for killing any one
[illegible] To the Running Nambi no arms are lawful but the couch & umbrella
[illegible] This is but a brick of the Cochin fort
ഇപ്രകാരം ആകുന്നു ഉണ്ടായിവന്നതു It is in the way just related that those things happened (here already summing up.)

3. Long sentences require occasionally to be summed up by a repetition of the subject. f.i. [illegible] -- [illegible] - [illegible] The merchant gladdened - having seen - (the merchant) said.
Often at the close of speeches: [illegible] — so said he, even Ch. P. [illegible] all these laws he ordered, even Sank. Ach., know it! (honorific)

4. Often the subject is not expressed: either because it is indefinite, as [illegible] one says, it is said, or because it is so plain that mistake is out of question f.i. [illegible] are you come? — A watchman seeing an ass in disguise, [illegible] thought (it was) a tiger. — In both cases we should use pronouns, which are sparingly used in Malayalam, except where serving to obviate misunderstanding. But also nouns are left out, where the Predicate implies them sufficiently: f.i. [illegible] may the town Potter be without (mothers) bearing male children. This [illegible] might be changed into [illegible], as [illegible] above into [illegible] (that is into Neutral & Passive Verbs) to ~~change~~ suit our European taste. cp. § 45.

5. Where the Predicate is a Noun the Copula is not necessary in 100 proverbs [illegible] (KR) [illegible] f.i. [illegible], [illegible] know that the mind (is) full of lusts, the Universe full of illusion. [illegible] the body (is) like a bubble. [illegible] (Bhr) what's the reason for saying this
But not merely ആകുന്നു, even ഉണ്ടു, exist" [illegible] „begot" and such like Synonymes of the Indo European Verb „to be" are left out. f.i. [illegible] (prov) [illegible] What (is) gained by that suffering? [illegible] (Chan) what is the aim [illegible] (there is) good reason [illegible] (as follows) [illegible] (a need) for saying so; to do it (is) difficult. More about this under [illegible], [illegible] § 56.
— Generally in arithmetic [illegible] (Canakar)
(also [illegible], [illegible])

The Adverb [illegible] may occasionally be viewed as replacing the Copula f.i. [illegible] He is the king [illegible] thou art I = we are one

~~Often~~ All sentences which partake of the nature of titles, reject the Copula f.i. [illegible] the reason of it (is as follows) [illegible] this then (as stated) is the system of morals.

Datives & Locatives are often without verbs [illegible] medicine (is) for disease

[illegible] (lit. [illegible]) [illegible] a pawn, rely upon it, may render impossibilities possible.

[illegible] (Chan) Impo: [illegible] and then the power of penance will fail

(Kan) [illegible] (cit)

[illegible] (Ch)

[illegible] (Bhr) she thought "That is my lot, the consequence of former actions"

[illegible] (KR) to know ~~what that is~~, what is the matter

[illegible] (Ch)
[illegible] (Chan) in that case, be it so"
[illegible] (Chan) whilst seeking who would do for this purpose

[illegible] (V.C.) [illegible] you possibly art thus [illegible] then all is well
[illegible] (i. med) = [illegible]

[illegible] (Bhar) o child, thou art young & quite ignorant

[illegible] (KR) [illegible] else we shall suffer a shameful defeat

[illegible] (go, journey to —)

[illegible] I don't go there [illegible] (KR) [illegible]

[illegible] (Bhr) on no account shall I stop here

[illegible] & other proverbs

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§34.

Whether the Copula be employed or not the Predicate must as far as possible agree with the Number & Gender of the Subject.

f.i. S. അവൻ സുന്ദരൻ, പ്രിയൻ m. ഗുണവാൻ m.
അവൾ സുന്ദരി, പ്രിയ f. അവൾ ഗുണവതി f.
Pl. ഇവർ നല്ലവർ m.f. ഇവർ സുന്ദരന്മാർ m. ഇവർ സുന്ദരിമാർ f.
N. S. അതു നല്ലതു Pl. അവ നല്ലവ

But there are many exceptions.

1. the Neuter of the Predicate is very common, whatever Number or Gender the subject be, f.i. ഞാൻ വിഷ്ണുവായി വന്നിട്ടുള്ളത് (Vishnu speaks) [illegible] (Ram) [illegible] (prov)
അവൻ നന്നു he is (something) good. Siva & Parvati ഇരുവരും [illegible] (Bhar.) അവർ [illegible] (Bha) They, Brahmans, are great beings, something great [illegible] (ib)
അവർ ചിന്നഭിന്നമായി they became dispersed — [Sanscritized — ന്മരായി]
[illegible] (Vy. Ch.)
ഞാൻ മുയലിന്നു ഇഷ്ടമാകകൊണ്ടു because (the Moon) am dear to the hares [illegible] (Kei N.)
[illegible] (Bha) the 5 husbands are not alike dear to her
അവൾ എനിക്കു സ്വന്തം she is mine own (Sanscr. സ്വന്ത)
അവൻ പോരാ, അവൾ ഭയം (Sanscr. [illegible])
[illegible] (Chan) very small holes [illegible] pernicious ways (Sat)
രാക്ഷസജനത്തിൽ അവർ പ്രധാനമായിരിക്കുന്നു ([illegible]) they are the highest (class) among the bodyguards [illegible]
അവരെ വിധേയമാക്കി he made them obedient (S. [illegible])
[illegible] (po) but also [illegible] (Sat)

In po: [illegible] (Cr.) though women be ever so bad [illegible] (Dev M)
[illegible] (KR)
(N.B. In prose the first pl. femin. might be borne, ~~though natives would~~ not ~~prefer another way~~, but the 2 neutr. plurals could hardly be adopted) [illegible] (KR) a given cow
[illegible] is correct, even in pr. yet [illegible] being a femin. in Sanscrit you meet with [illegible], similarly [illegible] the subjects
— In Bhag. 5. [illegible]
[illegible] (better [illegible]) — [illegible] (Bhar)
[illegible] (from (a) [illegible] S. fem.) but also [illegible] (KR) [illegible] (Ram) [illegible] (KR)

Cors. Mal. forms [illegible]

2. The subject may be a plural in form, but with singular power [illegible] (KR)
f.i. [illegible] a teacher, [illegible] a wife, [illegible] a sister, [illegible] a house (Ram) [illegible] he said (Bhar) [illegible] (N. pr.) [illegible] (Gf.) words of a blind King [illegible] (Bhar)

or a Singular in form with plural meaning & [illegible] but also [illegible] (Bhr)
[illegible] (KR5) [illegible] (V. Ch.) litterally that people who are good ones, says (or say) [illegible] (Nal 3) [illegible] (KR) the whole of the princes names are these
[illegible] (Bhag) [illegible] (Dam. [illegible]) of the class of good Court members or the eloquent are not [illegible] (KR)
[illegible] for [illegible] most women are halfmad
[illegible] (Bhr) both parties made themselves ready [illegible] (KRS)
[illegible] (Bhr) beauty of 1000 moons (see after [illegible]) plur. of Neuter often neglected [illegible] (prov) [illegible] (Gf) [illegible] sabon

a Masculine in form, referring to a female (similarly formed compounds
[illegible] a female spider (similarly formed compounds
[illegible] hen, [illegible] female elephant, [illegible] sheep,
[illegible] The great Lord Parvati, [illegible] (KR)
[illegible] the Queen (Court style) [illegible] (Tr. P.)

a neuter in form, referring to a man (titles, personifications) office for officer) [illegible] (Tr. P.)
[illegible] the Chief secretary, [illegible] (Brahman of) highest rank — [illegible] met the Colatiri King — [illegible]
[illegible] took along the Cotiote Raja
[illegible] spoke with (the Brahman of) Tirumangalam
[illegible] saw the (chief of the) house Cutiraw. [illegible] (Nal)
[illegible] he made the (Brahmans of whole) 64 colonies set out (thus often the abstr. for the concrete, the place for the inhabitants)

See p. 40. [illegible] Gram. the example on margin of Saramat [illegible]

[illegible] (Dev M) — [illegible] but they are considered less as persons than as neutre

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[illegible] (Sit. Vij) [illegible] (Kei. Ul.)

personification [illegible] [illegible] after death no other companions but the right and wrong which one has done [illegible] (Ram) Fate

[illegible] (Bhar) or Mahendra the chief of Mountains [illegible] (Vid) lightning

N.B. Animals in the fable are treated with the greatest liberty, the ox [illegible] (Mal) [illegible] is [illegible] in one place, [illegible] in the other, the crows [illegible] are [illegible], and when regarded as a community [illegible]

[illegible] (Sab) the foetus [illegible] (Vy) [illegible] (Cal) [illegible] (Kr) [illegible] (Dev. M)

3. To complete what is here said of the Anomalies in Gender & Number, we must here add, that the numerical relation in which a person is viewed will often reduce what is masc. or fem. to the form of the neutre

മൂത്തതു that which is the oldest (of 3, 4 etc = firstborn) ഇളയതു the younger

കൊന്നതു ചെട്ടിയല്ല The Chetty is not the murderer (not that ~~instrument~~ agent, male, female or a band of persons, which killed)

[illegible] N.N. [illegible] (Tal. Col) There is one Lord to be mentioned, the Adiodi N.N. This one (number) excepted, all the others were killed.

[illegible] (Bhar) the predicate [illegible] does here precede, with a certain interrogative power, the life of all beings what is it, who is it? — Narayana

Likewise the singular stands for the plural in distributive sentences f.i. [illegible] went to their respective houses [illegible] (KR's) who of them [illegible] and with collective power (as already 2. b.) [illegible] (Bhar) all this devilish doctrine

[illegible] the trees are various, നാലു വേദവും ആറു ശാസ്ത്രവും the 4 Vedas & 6 Shastras, [illegible] (Sol) [illegible] (Ad.)

നൂറാൾ 100 persons, പത്തു ഭാര്യ (and ഭാര്യമാർ) 10 wives, even (in a proverb) [illegible], the valiant Nayers are sons of half a score of fathers" — but always [illegible]

[illegible] he took out the (1000) Pagodas (in a bag) which he had buried.

N.B. Here the use of [illegible] may be explained. You say: [illegible] etc., I saw 100 learned men, one of that number etc — with equally propriety you may say: [illegible] from what he took, he had 2 children. Many have crookedness in the heart & show truth outside" [illegible] (KR).

§35.

In the Syntax of the Noun we shall treat first of its Coordination, then of its Subordination. ~~Under~~ By Coordination we understand first the connexion of several ~~pr~~ subjects with one predicate — secondly the apposition of ~~subject~~ substantives and words with adjective power.

1. Two and more subjects may be united by affixing to each the particle ഉം (§32.) as

ശ്രീകൃഷ്ണനും ബലരാമനും വന്നു, [illegible]

[illegible] (Sanmârg.)

& po. more loosely [illegible] (Bhar) there are snakes having 1000 or 800, 500, 300, 100, 7, 5, 3, or only 1 head [illegible] (KR) guess about good land or women

2. Often the last subject alone receives the particle ഉം and the different nouns enter into more or less close composition

മാതാപിതാക്കന്മാർ, അച്ഛനമ്മമാർ the parents (— ഉം both parents)

[illegible] in [illegible] even the biggest sins had (thro' thy grace) to flee [illegible] (Cal)

[illegible] (Vai.) [illegible] (Sab.)

[illegible] (Sit. Vij) in actrol [illegible] (Val)

[illegible] (KR) the next member of the family

[illegible] (K. R.)

[illegible] (Sah.) who is like them on earth

[illegible] (KR)

[illegible] (KR) which of them (2) does she prefer

[illegible] (KR) of the death deserving whom do you wish to see freed

I Syntax of Noun
1. [illegible]
a. [illegible]
b. [illegible]
2. [illegible]

[illegible] (in po.) പിതൃപിതാമഹം (S. com.)

അച്ഛനമ്മാമന്മാർ fathers & uncles (or the father & the uncle)

[illegible] — [illegible] (Nal.)

3. Several Nouns may be loosely enumerated, and lastly summed up by a pronoun, numeral Adjective or Relative participle which alone receives the marks of gender number & case:

thus the Demonstrative ഇ — ബ്രാഹ്മണക്ഷത്രിയർ, വൈശ്യർ ഇവരിൽ (in the Loc.) Amongst these (viz. Br. Csh. Veishyas)

[illegible] ഇവകൾ (Nal.)

കലശം തവി ചമതകൾ ഇവ കൊണ്ടു വന്നു holding these (censer, spoon, sticks) ഹിമവൽഗിരിഗംഗാസമുദ്രം ഇവറ്റിൽ (Bhar) In the Himalaya, on the Ganges & in the sea

ഇങ്ങിനെ, "to this effect" [illegible] ഇങ്ങിനെ നാലു വകക്കാരും. The 4 kinds of hatwearers E. fr. H. Poetry. [illegible] (KR5)

often with എന്ന, തൊട്ടും, മുതലായ f.i. after an enumeration of diseases ഇങ്ങിനെ മഹാവ്യാധികൾ ഒക്കയും. all the great diseases such as etc

[illegible] in the temples mentioned" viz. S.P.

കൃതത്രേതാദ്വാപരകലി എന്നിങ്ങിനെ നാലു യുഗങ്ങളിലും. in the so called 4 ages

[illegible] (A.R.)

[illegible] എന്നിവർ ഒക്കയും. All these, even Ti. M. M.

[illegible] with these & many other blessings

[illegible] (Tattw.)

[illegible] (KR)

often only the Relative participles എന്ന, ഇത്യാദി etc

ബ്രഹ്മാവിഷ്ണുമഹേശ്വരൻ എന്നവർ The 3 called Br. V. Siva

സാമം ദാനം ഭേദം ദണ്ഡം എന്ന നാലുപായം. the 4 resources against enemies, consisting in peace gift division punishment

പൊറുക്കേണം എന്നിങ്ങിനെ [illegible] (Bhag) he begged all possible pardons. [illegible] (KR)

NB. In po. the subjects themselves may be declined, the word by which with എന്നു they are strung together, left undeclined f.i.:

[illegible] (Bhr)

[illegible] If I should detail the same in the case of birds, plants etc

[illegible] (വരുത്തു) — [illegible]

[illegible] (V.Ch.) the age of oxen buffaloes etc is 24 y. of sheep 16 y.

loosely [illegible] (a. med)

4. But as the nouns contained may be very unequal in dignity, the forms of the Social case may be employed f.i.:

[illegible],
[illegible] — [illegible]

5. In a similar way one or more Nouns may be distinctly named, mystische Bezeichnung [illegible] & a whole class of Nouns, of which the first forms the head, ~~are~~ be annexed by a word signifying "whereof — is the first" f.i.:

ആദി, തുടങ്ങി*, [illegible], f.i. cf Gr. οἱ ἀμφὶ

[illegible] (S. comp.) [illegible]

[illegible] (Vet. Ch.)

the necessities of life as food etc [illegible] (V. Ch.) Singular [illegible] (Nal)

all what falls under the same class with the body = things material"

[illegible] (V. Ch. Jewels beginning with sapphire, also [illegible] wise people such as Narada (Bhr)

[illegible] (ഇതി S. thus) ginger saffron & all that [illegible] (a. med)

*) as ആദി is compound with a Nominative [illegible] "the rest" with Genitives for the same purpose [illegible] the 3 ([illegible]) exclusive of [illegible]

kind – ധാന്വന്തരം സഹസ്രനാമം [illegible] കൎമ്മങ്ങൾ the ceremonies, such as the Dhanvantara, the 1000 names etc.

ഇത്യാദികളായ [illegible] (KR.) the words of K.R. of which these are but the beginning

കൃഷ്ണരാമാദി ദേവന്മാരോട് with Krishna, Rama, & those of whom they are the chief – നായർ മുതലായവൎക്കൊക്ക to those ranking with Nayers

[illegible] the 3000 armed Brahmans, of which the 3000 of Periachellur are acknowledged to be the first. [illegible] (Bhar) Indra, & the other Gods [illegible] as my dependants [illegible]

[illegible] overcomes in dispute etc. (cf § 36) [illegible] (Ram) perform ~~all the ceremonies~~ for the dead –

സമാനാധികരണം. [illegible] (Panini)

Under the head of apposition we treat of ~~the whole~~ all of the attributive relations into which a Substantive may enter (cf § 14–18). The doctrines of the Adjectives, qualitative, quantitative, Numeral, of the Article, of the Composition case, of Adjective Participles, all these are here combined.

I. 1. Nouns in apposition are generally changed into Relative sentences by means of the Relative participles ആകുന്ന, ആയ (ആകിയ), [illegible] & appear then as conversions of the class of sentences, mentioned in § 34.

f.i. സത്യവാനായ മന്ത്രി, വീരനായ നായകൻ

The Minister, that true man. The heroic leader.

Likewise all the adjectives, which we declared to be Personal Nouns

ഉത്തമനായ സ്നേഹിതൻ, ഉത്തമമായ രാജ്യം. often augmented by auxiliary verbs [illegible] ഉത്തമമായിരിക്കുന്ന രാജ്യം. etc, [illegible]

[illegible] nice manner (cf [illegible])

NB. But remark that the Relative of the present tense gives to the first noun the chief place, that of past & future to the second noun f.i.

യുദ്ധമാകുന്ന സമുദ്രത്തിൽ in a sea, that is to say, the battlefield (S. comp. യുദ്ധസമുദ്രം) [illegible] ആകുന്ന പാശം [illegible] (V. Ch.) cut off the tie, even desire (cf the example of ആകുന്ന § 35.3.)

but: ഉമാസുതനായ [illegible] ദേവൻ. and Subrahmanya the General of the Gods [illegible] a single Brahman

2. For Names and whole Sentences put in apposition, the participles എന്ന, എന്നിരിക്കുന്ന etc are preferred

[illegible] എന്ന പക്ഷി the bird (called) S. or [illegible]

[illegible] എന്നിരിക്കുന്ന ദേവൻ. or എന്ന പേരുടയ തമ്പുരാൻ, [illegible] the God, Lord who goes by the name S.

നീ ജീവിച്ചിരിക്കേണം. എന്നുള്ള ആഗ്രഹം. my wish saying: may you live – my wish to see you alive

3. ഉള്ള, and its Synonymes joined to abstract Nouns, will produce attributes of Adjective Character; in the same way its negative ഇല്ലാത്ത

f.i. വിശ്വാസമുള്ള സ്നേഹിതൻ a friend to whom there is faith = വിശ്വസ്തനായ – വിശ്വാസമില്ലാത്ത സ്നേഹിതൻ = വിശ്വസ്തനല്ലാത്ത സ്നേഹിതൻ

a trustworthy, an untrustworthy friend

I. Many appositions may be joined together either by means of ഉം (as § 35)

രക്ഷിതാവും ശിക്ഷിതാവും ആയ രാജാവു the king, the preserver (of the good), punisher (of the bad)

[illegible] ഉള്ള ഗുരു a teacher of [illegible] & learning

[illegible] (Bhr) thou greatest & first of the gods

[illegible] (Chan)

or ~~resolve~~ annexed by resolving the Adjective Participles into Adverbials f.i. ദേവകിയുടെ [illegible] the youth born of her and son of him

[illegible] (Bhr) may you have 5 most excellent husbands

[illegible] (Bhr)

[illegible] (Sab.)

[illegible] (Chan)

(but also [illegible] thy great work (cf § 48)

ഉം & verbal Part.] [illegible]

II Many Relative participles are used as Adjectives (cf § 17. 18) in pro the fut. Rel. part. esp. to p. 120

[illegible] (Chan)

They are recognized as such chiefly by the farther attributives which sometimes accompany them: [illegible] (Auti)

f.i. ചെയ്തോരു നല്ല കൌശലം this already executed fine plan (not ~~necessarily~~ to be changed into ചെയ്തു. നല്ല [illegible]) [illegible] (KR)

[illegible] (KR 4)

+ എന്നെ പെറ്റ മാതാവു (V.Ch.) my own mother (the [illegible]

എന്ന would be correct but less emphatic) my mother who has born me

+ കീറിയ മുണ്ടു a torn cloth, [illegible] (P.T.) Coramunda, the splendid & holy place p. 82. [illegible] (a [illegible] else = old goat

+ [illegible] പരന്ന കാൽ the broad feet of the elephants

(here just like in എന്റെ [illegible]) the Genitive is understood to point at once to the last noun, to which the Adjective is prefixed nearly in the way of Compounds, നല്ല [illegible] which is the safe road (Sab.)

+ cf. farther എന്റെ [illegible] Your Majesty's farfamed power (P.T.)

+ [illegible] (Sev. M.)

[illegible] ([illegible] is treated as compound, [illegible] may therefore precede without being changed into a Verbal Participle) clear fresh water chiefly before നല്ല f.i. [illegible] (KR) incomparable good luck [illegible]

+ [illegible] more increase profit

III We need not repeat here what has been said of the composition case in § 17, & illustrated by sufficient examples. But it will be well to observe that in many cases the cumbersome repetition of ഉം or ആയ (I, 4) may be avoided 1) by placing one of the attributives in the Composition case, & changing the adjective construction into an adverbial

പതിനാറു വയസ്സു [illegible] പത്മാവതി എന്ന പേരായിട്ടു ഒരിടച്ചി an Edaya woman 16 years old called Patmavati

[illegible] (pros)

നൽ പൊന്മകൾ, എന്റെ നല്ല പൊന്മകൾ (here എന്റെ & നല്ല refer to the second member of the composition, which however is not always the case f.i. V.Ch. [illegible] "the eye like flaming fire", [illegible] is here an attribute of the first member of the compound

hither one

III. 2) by putting the apposition after the substantive in the shape of personal nouns made from the Rel. prov. [illegible] (Sab.) you will find [illegible] f.i. [illegible] (V.M.) [illegible] the remaining 6 fanams were stolen [illegible] (KR)

[illegible] he warded off the arrows, coming like a shower (Bhr) [illegible] (KR 5)

[illegible] with these tears [illegible] (KU. 6)

[illegible] (Bhr) [illegible]

[illegible] the mountains from 1-10 [illegible] (KR) this [illegible]

[illegible] from the back of the clothes [illegible] (Sab) what [illegible]

[illegible] (Stoto)

[illegible] (Sab)

[illegible] (Nala)

[illegible] (Sab)

[illegible] (Chan)

Compos.
1) Instr
2) Soc
3) [illegible]
4) Gen
5) Abl
6) Loc

[illegible] a [illegible] an artificial, 5 coloured parrot (Bhr) [illegible] (Chan)

[illegible] bad Kshatriya Kings (KU.) [illegible] (Chan) [illegible] (Vet. Ch.)

[illegible] (Bhar) [illegible] the false sweetworded girl (P.T.)

[illegible] (Chan) [illegible] the news to be a gifted & excelling [illegible]

Many appositions may be adverbialized [illegible] (KR)

[illegible] him as a beautiful one [illegible] (Bhr) [illegible] there are 10 sorts

[illegible] heard a noise calculated to make the world start [illegible] of people which do not perceive righteousness

[illegible] (Bhr.) [illegible] (Ram)

4, Vocatives (in po. espec.) f.i. [illegible] (Chan)

IV. There are besides a number of cases in which attributives may be connected without any of the means ~~shown~~ in from I – VI

1, names. ശ്രീ [illegible] (yet this & so many names of temples, Gods, palaces etc may be regarded in the light of Compounds, because you say [illegible] (KR) King [illegible] similar to urbs Roma, [illegible] [illegible] (KR)

കർമ്മഭൂമി മലയാളം. M. the country of religious action

[illegible]

എന്റെ പുത്രൻ ഉദയവർമ്മൻ my son, Ud. V.

[illegible] (Bhar) to his son P. [illegible] (KR)

രാമവൎമ്മ ആറാം [illegible] R. V. the 6th prince of the Dynasty (Trav.)

കോലനാടു & [illegible], കോലം വാഴ്ച the Cola government

This is the old Style for names in Documents etc f.i. in the Syr. Docum. കോയിൽ അധികാരികൾ [illegible] the Palace Commissioner Vy. Devar [illegible] (KR)

or formulae: [illegible] (Sanscrit) [illegible] (Comp.)

[illegible] (Pay) = മേടരാശി constellation Aries

in natural history [illegible] അന്നു രാത്രി that day's night = [illegible] (Comp.)

often [illegible] (offic. lang.) the parochy [illegible]

proverb [illegible] 5 houses of Coh kings [illegible] (KM)

2, Numerals & Pronouns: (detail)

[illegible] (Bhar) [illegible] the cow Brahmans [illegible]

a, Num. bef. Noun [illegible] 5 [illegible] without any [illegible] to you 7 persons (sometimes [illegible] etc) [illegible] (P.T.) one or 2 persons [illegible] (KR)

[illegible] the 2×7 = 14 worlds (po) [illegible] (KR)

[illegible] (KR) [illegible] (KR)

[illegible] The K. ruling C. which stretches 700 Catam [illegible]

[illegible] ordered 5 lakh families to reside in M.

[illegible] (Bhar) & Asura individual [illegible]

[illegible] 3 houses (of) Rulers (a title)

[illegible] (Bhr) [illegible] set of ornaments (Bhr) [illegible] (Vy.)

3 seven the Personal Numerals (rarely) with the power of the article

ഇരുവർ എറാടിമാർ the (famous) 2 Eradis

[illegible] (Vy.) [illegible] (VM)

നാലു [illegible] the 4 ministers (of Calicut)

(MM) [illegible] the 35 Guardians (of Cola nadu)

[illegible] (a med)

Ordin. ഒന്നാമത് അദ്ധ്യായം the first chapter

അഞ്ചാമത് വേദം the fifth Vedam

[illegible] (a med)

but പന്തിരാണ്ടു 12 y. പന്തിരുകുലം 12 tribes നാല്പത്തീരടി [illegible] the fencing place, 42 feet long, [illegible] 5 houses of artificers, ഈരേഴുലകു 14 worlds, ഒരാൾ one person

& doubly expressed [illegible] (KR)

[illegible] 25 milkvessels (Cr.) [illegible]

[illegible] (KR) [illegible] (KR)

etc are to be viewed as Compounds. 4 § 163 I. 5.

the circumstantial way occasionally in po. [illegible] (Vy.)

b. Num. after Noun [illegible] (Bhar) [illegible] (Counting he killed you 100)

[illegible] ഏഴു [illegible] the 7 Muttol (petty princes) [illegible] (Vy.)

[illegible] (Bhar) [illegible]

സ്ത്രീകൾ മൂവരും the three women (or സ്ത്രീകൾ മൂന്നാൾ)

[illegible] 14th

[illegible] those 2 things [illegible] besides that one [illegible] the 2 promises (KR) [illegible] (KR)

[illegible] both eyes (f.i. [illegible])

[illegible] (Vy.)

ലോകങ്ങൾ പതിനാലും the 14 worlds

[illegible] (KR) [illegible] (KR) ½ of the meal

[illegible] for one year, [illegible]

[illegible] (in acct) for one [illegible]

[illegible] സംസാരിച്ചു ([illegible] = [illegible])

[illegible] these several beings whom you created (Bhar)

[illegible] (Bhar) [illegible]

for this suffixion [illegible]

It may not be amiss to note here the strange way in which natives use the number 10, as the first step in rising to high numbers f.i. [illegible] 50 years, [illegible] 300 Rupees, [illegible] (Bhr) cuffed him 10000 times [illegible] (Bhr) repeated it 100 times [illegible] (Bhr) [illegible] (Vy.) [illegible]

[illegible] (Vl. Char) 5 or 6 months – [illegible]

[illegible] (Vy.) 7 or 8 or 10 days passed they

[illegible] (KR)

a list f.i. of qualities [illegible] – (etc acc. to I, 4) [illegible] the Spirit is One, selfenlightened, without beginning or end etc (Sat.)

[illegible] etc (Nal 3)

[illegible] (Bhar) Crishna, the holy, incomparable etc came there

before the postposition article [illegible] (Bhar) [illegible] (Bhar)

[illegible] (Death) [illegible] (prov)

[illegible] 52½ [illegible] (Canatsar.)

[illegible] (Chan) in Burdwaa, which is exactly 45 Catam from Pataliputra – [illegible] (Vy.)

[illegible] Jam [illegible] singul

[illegible] many Numerals, but [illegible]

many examples 351.

Rama's age at his [illegible]

[illegible] without [illegible]

[illegible] without n. [illegible]

measure [illegible]

Distr.

[illegible] (Trl) [illegible]

[illegible] so much before [illegible] (KR)

after [illegible] (a. med)

amplify [illegible] (KR)

chiefly if = all, the [illegible]

[illegible] (Bhr) all his 16008 wives – [illegible] (Chan)

[illegible] (Chan) knowledge alone

[illegible] etc [illegible] (a. med) in equal parts or [illegible]

[illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ adopted (a. med) [illegible]

regular & indefinite Numerals, with many Nouns ~~[illegible]~~ occasionally as such [illegible] (Sahad)

They are all treated like the Nouns under a. b. [illegible] (or 2 [illegible]) A.

(a. med) (നാൾതോറും. every day) [illegible] a way of 720 Millions of miles [illegible] without any punishment of that sort (Sab.)

[illegible] to the remaining Brahmins [illegible] (p.) the rest of the story [illegible]

(a. med) [illegible] jewels (which are) his property [illegible] (KR [illegible] III)

(KR 5) [illegible] (P.T.) [illegible]

she has not then 2 kinds of objection, it is too hot, it is too cold" [illegible]

[illegible] (P.T.) [illegible] 6 (Nros of) children [illegible] (Dev.M) [illegible] (p.) [illegible] (P.T.) a jewel of a good sort [illegible] corn – a measure [illegible] (Nal)

sum: [illegible]

[illegible] all the various old histories [illegible] [illegible] every Royal business [illegible] (Bhr) the whole rest of the story [illegible] (Nal) a tank of 4 elephants depth, & 3 square miles extent – [illegible] (MM)

[illegible] A. & some followers [illegible] (Nal)

[illegible] the whole specified in its parts: [illegible] eating it not (no part of it) [illegible] (Bhar) no kind of death happens

[illegible] (Nal) the magician of some one: can it be [illegible] (p.) [illegible] what kind of

[illegible] (Nal) [illegible] took Pagodas, just enough for – [illegible]

[illegible] life is half gone [illegible] (K.U)

[illegible] gold, enough for 1 cargo

[illegible] (V. Ch) [illegible]

[illegible] (Ch) he drank some of the milk, sprinkled the rest [illegible] the rest or sequel of the Pandava story (Bhar)

Some may alike precede or follow the Noun

[illegible] not even a small blot, [illegible] put it aside

[illegible] (V. Ch.) ~~[illegible]~~

if he know this, the exercised mind will have the substance of knowledge

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but also [illegible]

[illegible] (Bhag) when the Sun is in Aries or Libra, day & night are about equal (S. adverbially) [illegible] (KR 5)

[illegible] (Kei N. 2) [illegible] not the least gain

[illegible] (Kei N. 4)

(Nal) [illegible] (KR) [illegible] (H. K.) different dialectic sentiments

[illegible] (Nal)

[illegible] (Uh [illegible] (Bhr) there are no other matters here

[illegible] (Sanscr. [illegible]) (KR

[illegible] p. 30 [illegible] [illegible] (KR)

Some precede rather than follow (many few often) [illegible] (Bhar) [illegible]

[illegible] can not but be [illegible] (KR) [illegible] (Chan)

placed in this order, because [illegible] is Rel. Part.) [illegible] many 1000 years (Bhar

[illegible] (Bhr) all thy many rare exploits [illegible] the remaining piece (P.T.)

[illegible] within a few days [illegible] (Kei N. 4) [illegible] (Bhar)

[illegible] (Nal) [illegible] (Bhar) neither did any caste (Chan) usurp the occupation of another

[illegible] (p.) there is some difficulty [illegible] (TP) [illegible] (Kei N. 2)

others follow (chiefly the Nouns indicative of a sum)

[illegible] all that of whatever name (Bhr) [illegible] only this [illegible] (KU 6) [illegible] (V. Ch) all the bones are 360

[illegible] (perh. also adverbially) [illegible] (Bhar) mine is the chief work in all [illegible] satisfying [illegible] (KR 5

[illegible] (KU 10) [illegible] (but also in po. [illegible] (KR)

all this happens to me [illegible] nearly all the Stars are on the fish's two shoulders – Ursa on instead, the milky way on the belly) [illegible] (Chan)

treated = [illegible] (Bhar) she bore the various kinds of cattle

[illegible] (a. med) [illegible]

quite adverbial [illegible] equally (cf. the above instances) very young (Bhar)

[illegible] to some (Bhar) [illegible] (V. Ch) [illegible] (Bhar) [illegible] (Sal.)

[illegible] (as Noun [illegible]) [illegible] nearly true [illegible] (Bhar)

[illegible] his Sanyasi-state was not quite complete) [illegible] (Bhar)

(Bhar) [illegible] Att. [illegible] (KR 5) in these case [illegible] not at all easy shall fall it somewhat

[illegible] (Bhar) [illegible] – thus [illegible] sufficiently

all sorts of [illegible] [illegible] the earth shook (one shake) [illegible] 37. [illegible] (Bhar)

[illegible] (KR?) [illegible] (Sahad)

[illegible] when the infant walks a little [illegible]

[illegible] (F. po) S. felt something of purer emotion [illegible] (Bhar) [illegible] (KR

[illegible] (KR) [illegible] he did not care to give a pice [illegible] (Bhar)

the assembly shone with one universal lustre [illegible]

[illegible] – Syntax
Grammar pp 30.2

d, There are cases, in which not the last only of the Nouns placed in Apposition, ~~are~~ is declined; but no rule to this effect can be based on the ~~custom~~ usage of the language, except that Acc Dat Loc (with etc.) are the only cases thus treated

Nom. പലവും. [illegible] (Bhr) often [illegible]

[illegible] (KR5)

Acc. [illegible]. [illegible] (Gan)
[illegible] (spoken a fore) [illegible].
[illegible] (Gan) [illegible] (KR) [illegible] (KR)
but also [illegible]. [illegible] (Gan)
[illegible] (Gan)
[illegible] (P.T. V.5) [illegible]. with the 2 seas, the Eastern & W.
[illegible] (P.T.) [illegible] (KR)
the casual termination before the adverbials see under c,

thirdly [illegible] (Gan) adding together all the sides
thus construction

[illegible] (KR5)
[illegible] (KR4)
[illegible] (KR)

Dat. [illegible] (Kei N) [illegible] (KR)
[illegible] (Bhar) [illegible] (Bhr)
[illegible] (KR)
[illegible] (Gan)
but also [illegible] support to all these (Bhag)
[illegible] (KR) [illegible] (KR)
[illegible] (Sab.) [illegible]
[illegible] (KR) (at Mapt) [illegible] (Bhr) [illegible]

Loc (in po. chiefly) [illegible] (Bhg) [illegible]
[illegible] (Gan)
[illegible] (Bhg) [illegible] (Sab)
[illegible] (KR) [illegible] (Bhar)
[illegible] in the 9 countries (Bhag 5) [illegible] (Chintr)
[illegible] (H.) [illegible] on both his hands (P.T.)

but also [illegible] (P.T.)

but never in the Social or Instrumental, or Abl.
[illegible]
[illegible] (Pay) with all born as women
[illegible] from both ends of the base (Gan)
or the Genitive [illegible] of the remaining 5 persons
[illegible] of what are two magnitudes [illegible] of both Diagonals (Gan)

to birth. (?) [illegible] (KR) but [illegible]

NB. The Anomalies of Gender & Number see § 343.
[illegible] any one, [illegible] any few

e, ഒരു deserves particular notice. It isolates a subject, often in the way of our definite article, introduces an individual as unequalled,
names [illegible] having heard this, our Guru – (= the abovementioned) Bhar
subst. fr. എന്തൊന്നതു what's that? (define the thing)
[illegible] (KR) if this should be thought something [illegible]
compare with this the question എന്തെല്ലാം ചെയ്തു what all did he do? ×
എന്ത് and ഒരു separated by a Vocative [illegible] (Bhar)
adj. thus എന്തൊരു കാരണം. what (one, possible) cause?
ഞാൻ എന്തൊന്നു പറയുന്നു, what shall I say,
എന്തൊരു ചിത്രം. what is therein so wonderful? (also = how wonderful)
ഇങ്ങനെ ഇരിക്കുന്നൊരു [illegible] the thus described (unequalled) Lady
പരശുരാമനാൽ പടെക്കപ്പെട്ടൊരു കേരളം [illegible] In this our Ker.
സൎവ്വജ്ഞനായിരിപ്പൊരു ശങ്കരാചാൎയ്യർ That omniscient S.A.
[illegible] me, this foolish person (H.P.)
[illegible] (KR)

× compared with എന്തെല്ലാം [illegible] say what are all the names of hell (Sab.)
[illegible] (Nalh)

with Numerals it has collective power
നാലൊരാണ്ടു a Lustrum of years, [illegible] quinquennium
സന്ന്യാസികളയൊരൈമ്പതു പേരും. (Bhag) a set of 50 Sannyasis
[illegible] (KR)

often (in po.) next to an expletive, even before plurals, Pers. pronouns etc
[illegible]
[illegible] (A.K.) the 2 resisting Yamaservants [illegible]
[illegible] (Bh) the external organs
[illegible] (Bhr) you, the grieved
[illegible] (KR) from her that [illegible]
[illegible] (V.Ch) heroes swelled by pride one

[illegible] (Nap)
[illegible] (than)

very bold the following: [illegible]
[illegible] (po).
the regular construction is [illegible] (ഒരു) [illegible] – Noun & Verb [illegible] could not have been interposed, if the Rel. part. ഉള്ള had not been strengthened by ഒരു [illegible].
„Who in ~~all the 14 worlds~~ it, that does not worship thy feet, the feet of the sole Lord over the 14 worlds.“

better p. 79 f, Adjectives of quality are treated now & then like the quantity attributives
[illegible] (KR5)
fi: [illegible] (Bhr) the best clothes
[illegible] (Bhr) threw into the sea the dead of the army

V. There are a few cases of attributives, which can only be explained by a kind of Ellipse. They are

1., a shortened Negative sentence as apposition to a noun
ഒന്നല്ല പലർ not one person, many (Hari) [illegible] (KR)
ഒന്നല്ല കാണേണം ഘോരക്കാടു see there, not one (sin) only, but an awful thicket (of sins)
[illegible] (Bh.)
പേരറിയുന്നില്ല രണ്ടു [illegible] 2 youths - I do not know (their) name = with unknown name, സംഖ്യ ഇല്ല സൌന്ദൎയ്യം beauties without number
adverbially like [illegible] (Des. M) bloodborn beings without number [illegible] (Bhr)

N.B. In the first & 4 the 2 last examples the Negatives might also be taken for shortened forms of the old Relat. partt. [illegible], but the second example does not admit of this explanation
[illegible] - [illegible]
a host, so great as not to admit of estimation (the adjective attributive changed into an Adverbial one)

2., Nouns as apposition to a sentence (സത്യം, നിശ്ചയം etc)
the snake bit Krishna [illegible] (Bh.) as it was wont to bite sinners
ഇത്ര [illegible] how many truly - are then the sufferings of the wicked [illegible] (KR) it was then customary to name them P.T.
[illegible] (Bhr)
has not - confessedly - love been the ruin of all
[illegible] (Bhag) they worship Aditya - such their custom [illegible]
[illegible] (KR)
[illegible] (Bh.) he gave as promised - thus following the custom of the truthful
lengthened [illegible]
[illegible] he will kill - certainly ([illegible] is a sentence = [illegible] etc)
[illegible] they will - doubtlessly - kill (Sahad.)
[illegible] a doubt
[illegible] (Bhr)
[illegible] it is true - sworn by my Master's feet, thus [illegible], [illegible]
(obl. case [illegible] = ~~Genit.) etc~~ as [illegible] sworn by God.)
the local expression [illegible] by my father, I shall give
Interjectional sentences [illegible] (Bhr) you deprived them - oh misery! - of the kingdom

§ 37.

We now come to the Chapter of the Noun in Subordination. [illegible]

To comprise under this name only the doctrine of the cases, will hardly do: as we could not speak of the Coordination of Nouns without mentioning there the Adjective participles, no more can we speak of this Subordination without reference being made to the Adverbial participles, many of which have now become postpositions. The Malayalam language seems originally to have had only three cases 1., the Nominative 2., the oblique case (serving for Acc. Gen. Loc.) 3., the Dative (of old ending uniformly in ക്കു). These 3 can still be recognized as the common property of the 5 Peninsular languages, whilst to fill up the other cases of the Sanscrit Noun, each has chosen a more or less different set of contrivances. We shall try to explain them following the order of the Sanscrit cases.

41

NB. The General Rules concerning the place which the cases are to occupy in the sentence are the following:

a, the Nominative stands first (മുമ്പിനാം) in the sentence f.i. ഞാൻ - കേട്ടു heard

But to obviate misunderstandings chiefly in Relative sentences, the Nominative has often to follow the governed case f.i. അന്യായം വായിച്ചു ഞാൻ കേട്ടു I have heard the complaint read; if ഞാൻ was placed at the head, the reader might be induced to translate "the complaint which I read". The longer the sentence, the more necessary this change of place will become f.i. പറഞ്ഞാൽ തനിക്കു മരണം വരുമാറുള്ളൊരു രഹസ്യത്തെ അവനോടു ഭാൎയ്യ പറയേണം. എന്നു ചോദിക്കുന്നു His wife wants him to tell a secret, to tell which may cost him his life. (cf. § 33.2)

b. the Acc. (except in po.) invariably before the Verb പരമാത്മാവിനെ ഭജിക്കുക worship P.

c. the Dative generally before the Accusative. also before the Nominative, when construed with Verbs of possession ഒരുവന്നു കണ്ണ - വീടുകൾ ഉണ്ടു നിനക്കു വേല ഇല്ല - നിണക്കു സമ്മതമായി (= നി സമ്മതമായി)

d. Cause & Condition invariably before the Consequence. But in po. short explanatory causals may follow the sentence ജീവനുണ്ടതുകൊണ്ടു (V.Ch.) hence you see, [a tree] has life ഉപമാനം ഇല്ലെടൊ നിരൂപിച്ചാൽ no comparison, my dear, ~~truly~~ if well considered.

Likewise the Social is occasionally found after the Verb f.i. ചെയ്തു പ്രഭുക്കന്മാരോടു പല ദിക്കിലും എന്നു കേട്ടിരിക്കുന്നു I heard that he did — with the nobles, in many places.

e, the Genitive invariably before the Noun governing it.

f. the Locative (& Ablative) though it generally stands between Noun & Verb can least be confined to one certain place. It often stands behind the Verb, more or less intentionally: കല്പിച്ചയച്ചു യോഗത്തിങ്കന്നു sent them with orders from the Brahmin assembly (honorific like the Nom. § 33.3.)

ദുഃഖം ഉണ്ടു ഉള്ളിൽ എനിക്കു (more forcible than എനിക്കു ഉള്ളിൽ)

Often before the Nominative with its attributives സംസാരബന്ധം നശിച്ചീടുന്ന ഭഗവാനിൽ, ഭക്തിശ്രദ്ധയിൽ ഭക്തിയുണ്ടാകും. (H.) devotion or faith in God, by which earthly affection will perish in the heart

Voc. generally in beginning but in po. great freedom മനം തെളിഞ്ഞാറെ മകനെ പോയാലും (KR)
ഉറ്റിന്നിൽ അമ്മേ. (S.A. Vij)

In po. എയ്തീടുന്നൊരു ബാണങ്ങൾ എന്തൊന്നു കൊള്ളാ (KR 5) why don't these arrows hit

§38

[illegible]

The Nominative is the subject as well of dependant as of governing sentences; the language has no Acc. with Infinitiv, no Abl. absolute, no original Passiv, therefore 2 Nominativs may often follow eachother f.i. ഞാൻ അവൻ പറഞ്ഞു കേട്ടു I heard him say (litt. I, he having said, heard) നീ അവൻ ചെയ്യുന്നതു കണ്ടുവോ have you seen him do it ദൈവം തന്നതു that what God has given

ഒന്നും belongs here, deserves peculiar mentioning
[illegible] (Bhar)
[illegible]
[illegible] (Bhar)

1. The Nominativ is also the absolute case*; that is to say it stands adverbially, or for the oblique & Locative cases. Hence arise so many Nominativs under Adverbs of

*cp. p. 160 [illegible] 1
f.i. [illegible]
as for the soldiers – they are countless
[illegible]
thus there exists no distinction between you both (Bhar)
[illegible] (Bhar)
mortals & immortals have become undistinguishable
[illegible] (Bhar) stand as protectors on both sides

a. place and measure §32 II 1. similar manner
[illegible] (Bhar) = Locat.
കോഴിക്കോട്ടു നിന്നു രാമേശ്വരം വരെ സഞ്ചരിച്ചു travelled, C. (being) the first, R. the limit = from C. till R.

[illegible] not a straw of thy glory shall be his [illegible] (Tipp)
so far, as much as a sesam [illegible]
an Abrus seed [illegible]
[illegible]

ഊർ അളവു. the town being the measure = till the town
[illegible] (Ch) [illegible]
കടൽവഴിയും മലവഴിയും വരുന്ന വൈരികൾ enemies attacking by way of the sea or from the Ghauts
[illegible] (Ch) allowable [illegible] (prov) before
[illegible] a S. must recede from a Br. 6 steps
the [illegible] (Chan)
[illegible] (= [illegible]), 1 Lag

nobility reaching his
[illegible] (Bhar)
even an atom of shame
[illegible] (Kp) [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] (prov) [illegible] (prov.) in each garden –
[illegible] (Bhar) [illegible] (into) [illegible]
[illegible] the nobles (in at) K.K. [illegible]
[illegible] (and [illegible])
[illegible] (over the whole body adv. = [illegible]) [illegible] (Chan)
[illegible] (Bhar)
[illegible] (Cr.) walked 4–5 steps [illegible] (prov)
[illegible] finger (and) key – [illegible] flew 10 fathoms further (PP) [illegible]
[illegible] (Bhar) we differ as Meru from a mustard seed [illegible] after that

b. time. Many instances of temporal nouns used adverbially
[illegible] (KR – [illegible])
§32 and 36. രാവും പകലും (by) day & night [illegible]
always [illegible]
[illegible] beginning early)
[illegible] act from now & henceforth (Bhar)
[illegible] (Loc.) ഈ കൊല്ലം etc this year [illegible]
[illegible] (Bhar) yesterday he came about this time
[illegible] finally [illegible] from Puru to Bharata
[illegible] (Nala) [illegible] that the next day [illegible] yearly [illegible]
[illegible] (Bhar) you will become heroes one day
[illegible] (Av)
[illegible] (po) whilst he made
[illegible] (H.) fasted
[illegible] (Chan) not delaying 1 moment
[illegible] rule (during) a succession of 100 generations
on the 12th lunar day [illegible] on the 11th day (Bhar)
[illegible] (Kei N 2) [illegible]
[illegible] you will fall a second time [illegible] for this time
[illegible] etc roared, quaked once = one roar, one quake [illegible] (Ram) [illegible]
[illegible] (R. N.) twice thus [illegible] §36 IV 2 c. (= once)
see p. 89
[illegible] (KR)
[illegible] often in different manners [illegible] went & saw (him) monthly
[illegible] (Bhar) he who is only an hour older than the others
[illegible] pity you came not a little sooner
[illegible] (KR)

[illegible] (Sat)
Vishnu dwells in the shape of alike of Gods as of men beasts birds

c. manner (see §32) [illegible] sorrows arising (in) different ways
[illegible] I shall do (it in) the manner said
[illegible] (Kei N 2)
[illegible] stood (in) weeping posture (po)
[illegible] you carry me (as if by turning me like a wheel)
[illegible] shall tell without ceremony (po) [illegible] with the root, radically.
[illegible] pressed him closely [illegible] said proudly (Cr.) [illegible] (Bhar) = [illegible]
[illegible] (Bhar)
[illegible] he dreamt, how that a hint came & said

[illegible] give according to strength – cp. also §36. V, 2 [illegible] (Ram) some how or other
ഈ പ്രകാരം [illegible] ([illegible]) [illegible] as you please ([illegible]) po
– equally the Causals [illegible] (Vet. Chan) sacrificed him to Cali
[illegible] (Chan) [illegible] (Chan)
[illegible] (Bhar)
Yudhishtir lost every game, Sacuni gained in every bet. (compare [illegible])

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2. Already in many of the above adverbial uses of the Nominative it may be doubtful whether it is to be regarded as standing with Locative or Accusative power. The same doubt prevails as to the explanation of a singular class of Compound verbs, neutral & active, wherein a Verb of general signification receives a special meaning by means of a prefixed Noun.

a. Neutral Verbs ഞാൻ ഒന്നു [illegible] (P.T.) I will just turn myself [illegible]

മനുഷ്യജന്മം പിറക്ക (in modern language dissolved ജന്മമായി) to be born (by, in, as) a human birth

പെൺ പിറന്നോൻ (not born of women but) born as women

[illegible] (Bhar) will come to hand [illegible] (P.T.) this woman [illegible] (Bhr) [illegible] (KR) for war

[illegible] (Loc.) [illegible] (Abl. Dat?) [illegible] (prov)

[illegible] (Abl) slipt out of the grasp.

നില നില്ക്ക stand a standing, stand firmly (= Hebr. Inf. absol.)

- നില വിളിക്ക cry (standing for this purpose) = cry loud

രണ്ടു പക്ഷം [illegible] standing (in, as) 2 parties

തുണ നില്ക്ക (and തുണയായി നില്ക്ക) stand (as, for) a help

[illegible] (Bhr)

[illegible] തുണ പോയവർ they were gone (as) a help, escort

[illegible] തുണ [illegible] (Bhag)

ഞാൻ തുണ ഉണ്ടു I am here as a help. [illegible] (in)

[illegible] തുണ [illegible] will accompany (Bhar) [illegible]

വേരൂന്നി നില്ക്ക stand, resting on the root – stand firmly [illegible]

[illegible] sat (for, at) a feast-meal

പൊർ [illegible] turn to fight, stand, stand. (Bhr)

എന്റെ പക്ഷം തിരിക to turn (over to, on) my side,

[illegible] the milk to turn (into = [illegible]) curdles

വട്ടം തിരിക turn (into) a circle [illegible] beaten

[illegible] കൂടുക to meet (in) war, to war [illegible]

വട്ടം കൂടുക meet (in) a circle [illegible] they met in mass (Bhr)

ചിരി പൊട്ടുക break out (in) laughter

[illegible] (Bhar) the Salwa was defeated

[illegible] (P.T.) strayed from the flock

ഓടുക be in regular agitation (നായാടുക move with dogs = hunt, [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] (prov)

[illegible] saying nothing നീരാടുക bathe & [illegible] (Bhr)

(prov) [illegible] (Bhar)

[illegible] നടക്ക go dunning [illegible] (KR) whilst Bh. walks on foot

(prov) [illegible] (= [illegible])

[illegible] (root [illegible]) to play at dice

[illegible] (Bhr) = [illegible]

[illegible] sit dunning, പട്ടിണി [illegible], പട്ടിണി കിടക്ക lie fasting [illegible]

[illegible] (Bhr) Brahma listen

[illegible] look with his Majestic eye = [illegible]

കണ്ണ് ഉറങ്ങാ (prov) shall not sleep (with the eye) so [illegible] open the eye, where the simple Verb would suffice

[illegible] (Bhar) awake from sleep.

[illegible] mixed, filled with grief (might also be explained as compound sentence, while the Pandavas remained, grief being mixed with them) so many Verbs expressive of the possession, putting on, having, receiving a quality

[illegible] (Bha) [illegible]

[illegible] (P.T.) the omission of [illegible] is here explainable by the peculiarity of the Rel. part. [illegible]

[illegible] (Sm) a whirlpool [illegible] (Ram) whilst they fought together

Kat. [illegible] (KR

[illegible] (KR5)

[illegible] (KR4)

p. 140 many. [illegible]

[illegible] (Vali)

[illegible] (KR)

[illegible] (Vali)

[illegible] (Bhr)

[illegible] (KR)

[illegible] (KR3)

[illegible] (KR)

[illegible] (KR) you are my only refuge

[illegible] (KR)

[illegible] (prov)

[illegible] (KR5)

[illegible] (Vy M)

b. Active Verbs (§ 30. III, i.e. [illegible] give)

നാടുകടത്തുക to transport (intr. നാടുകടക്ക leave, pass into another country) [illegible] dismiss him

മുന്നിറുത്തുക make to stand before (മുന്നിൽ നില്ക്ക intr.) [illegible] (KR) = [illegible]
([illegible]) [illegible] to offer up (rice) [illegible] (Chan) feigned to strike him
[illegible] കാഴ്ചവെച്ചു, [illegible] [illegible] (KR)
to lay as gift (= കാഴ്ചയായി, കാഴ്ചയാക്കി) viz. to present [illegible] (Nal)
[illegible] (KR) (ground)
നാടുവലം വെച്ചു to make a circuit ~~through~~ the country (going keeping [illegible] (KR)
~~first~~ the land on the right side = പ്രദക്ഷിണം ചെയ്തു) [illegible]
[illegible] (KR [illegible]) [illegible]
[illegible] വെച്ചു [illegible] make to settle, establish in a place (Kur h)
[illegible] (Dam. N) choose for husband
[illegible] പണയം വെച്ചു he pawned it (= പണയം [illegible]) [illegible] (Bhr) placed them as guards
[illegible] (Nal) put it as prize (in play) [illegible] (Sab) [illegible] (med)
[illegible] take her (with) the hand, accept of her [illegible]
[illegible] (Bhr) you must receive the kingdom [illegible] ceremonies will not cease
[illegible] take leave (to tell) the Kshatria duty
[illegible] (Bhar) he followed it & bids [illegible] (Bhr) [illegible] (Chan)
[illegible] (Nal) [illegible]
കാളയെ കയറിടുക to tie the ox (with ropes) [illegible] soever by [illegible] (Ram)
[illegible] (Nal) choose for husband [illegible] (Dam. Nal) [illegible]
(കുമ്പിടുക fr. കാലിണ കുമ്പിടുന്നവൻ worship his feet, [illegible])
[illegible] (Vl) കാലിണ കൈതൊഴുതിടുന്നവൻ (with the hand) so [illegible] (with knees)
[illegible] (Bhar) [illegible] (Vl) did not publish it [illegible] (KR)
[illegible] (KR) [illegible] Vils) took farewell
[illegible] വേരോടെ [illegible] take out (with) the root = eradicate [illegible] (KR) drew the bow
ചെലവഴിക്ക, ചെലവിടുക (ദ്രവ്യത്തെ) to spend (money) = ചെലവാക്ക [illegible] (KR) purified.
[illegible] പാണി കൊട്ടുന്ന beat instrument (with) the hand to the honour of the God
ദേവനെ [illegible] (Ram) [illegible] (Vl)
[illegible] (KR) having stabbed wound
[illegible] (Chan) [illegible] (oblique) [illegible]
chiefly [illegible] fr. [illegible] [illegible] (Bhr)
[illegible] (KR) [illegible] (Chan) go and disunite those two [illegible]

NB. The Nominativ of Nouns, which have in sing. അൻ, in pl. ർ or കൾ stands also for the Composition (oblique) case, chiefly in relics of a former period of the language. [illegible]
[illegible] (prov) [illegible] before the Kings
[illegible] by the order of V. (a hill deity) [illegible] (H.)
[illegible] (Bhr) heard of Govinda's arrival [illegible] (Bhar)
[illegible] (Sr.) his progeny [illegible] the holy foot of the burner of the 3 towns (po)
[illegible] (prov) [illegible] Lord of the Gods (Indra) po. [illegible] the yearly fanam due to the Raja from each garden
[illegible] arjuna (Bhar) [illegible] the Apsara Nymphs [illegible] (Kei Nr) the sons of one mother
[illegible] and contrarily [illegible] their nature (also [illegible]) [illegible] (po)
[illegible] (prov) from Nouns in ം. [illegible] (Pay)
(for the construction of [illegible] see § 36. V. ult. [illegible] (KR) [illegible] (Kei N) [illegible]
[illegible] (KR) put it not into the hands of many (Kei 108, 9)
You have [illegible] by my bow [illegible] etc [illegible]
[illegible] (KR) [illegible] etc
from other neuters [illegible] etc [illegible] = [illegible]
[illegible] (Vl) [illegible] of whose tribe are you? (Pay)
from those in ൻ [illegible] (KR) [illegible] (KR by my son [illegible] (Bhr)
[illegible]
[illegible] (Vl)
[illegible] made of all beings (Sab.) [illegible] (Bhr)
[illegible] (KR) on the word of 1 woman
[illegible] (Bhar) [illegible] (P. T.) fall in love with adulterers [illegible] – [illegible] prov
[illegible] (Bhr) [illegible] our tribe
[illegible] (Ram)
afterwards [illegible]

Even ം. – [illegible] (Vl) save thy child out of the serpent's mouth

§ 39

[illegible] The Accusative is a form of the oblique case with the particle [illegible] (or അ NB. x)
This form however is not in common use for Neutres, except where precision is required. +) It would seem that ~~in a few instances~~ the Acc. can even replace the Nominative & Locative to lay greater stress on particular nouns f.i. നിനക്കു എന്നെയൊ ഭൎത്താവിനെയൊ ഇഷ്ടം. whom do you like more me or your husband! (or with its original Loc. power, does there exist to thee more love towards one a.t.y.h.) [illegible] woe to me (Loc. or Obl.) [illegible] by myself [illegible] (Chan) [illegible] (Ram) [illegible] (Damk.) ~~[illegible] (Ram) you will not get me~~ [illegible] to find such a king is difficult ([illegible] neutr. [illegible]) [illegible] (pa.) no honour will be shown to any (in any one case) [illegible] no worship done to God (= [illegible] first Nom)

1. Neutral Verbs with Accusative, in cases where the Locative is expected, are the following

(ഭൂമി വാണു, കേരളം വാണു ruled the l., r. K. (but വാഴുക means orig. „to live well" hence generally [illegible] വാണു) to Locat. & absolute case [illegible]

ഭഗവാന്റെ പാദം കൂപ്പി ചോദിച്ചു asked, closing his hands (worshipping) Bh's feet [illegible]

Verbs of reaching, aspiring, going towards (Lat. peto)

[illegible] (also Loc.) [illegible] approached me (but Dat. in the meaning „beseem") [illegible] (others with [illegible] Loc.) [illegible] (Vet. Chan) [illegible] (Ch) [illegible] ആറു കടക്ക pass the river & ദുൎഗ്ഗതി കടക്ക pass into an evil futurity (V.Ch) [illegible] around the Ghaut [illegible] (Bhar) mounted an elephant [illegible] (KU. KR)

സ്വൎഗ്ഗം പുക്കു (& [illegible]) entered heaven, the battle-field [illegible] (KR) [illegible] (Bhar) [illegible] (KR) [illegible] (Bh)

[illegible] passed thro' the solar sphere into the heaven of the heroes (V.Ch) [illegible] (KR) get [illegible] Nat. [illegible] (prov)

[illegible] സാധിക്കുന്നു (ഇതു governs the Dative) [illegible] സാധിക്കാം. I will effect it [illegible]

but with both these Verbs the Dat. may stand equally well f.i. [illegible] സാധിച്ചു [illegible]. ~~we may say that the Verb to get~~ ~~is active as long as the getting is considered future and dependent on efforts, but becomes neutre as soon as the object is got. I try to get, is uphill work, it is got, runs down by itself (Dat.)~~ so even the contrary, 'to separate' [illegible] (KR) after Loc. [illegible] (KR) why walk without them. thus 'to approach' [illegible] (Acc.) although rather emphatic [illegible]

2. Of Actives governing with the Accusative, we shall only mention those about which there hovers some doubt

[illegible] (KR 4) [illegible] (Bhr) you have to fear nothing from me

[illegible] (often with Dat) but [illegible] [illegible] (Bhar) permit me to go (doubtful readings, at least [illegible])

ഉപദേശിക്ക (but also Dat. pers. [illegible] ഉപദേശിച്ചാൻ) for their good [illegible] (Chan)

വിശ്വസിക്ക — ദൈവത്തെ (also Dat. Loc.) വിശ്വസിച്ചു [illegible] (Bhr) trust in God — also Loc.

[illegible] വിശ്വസിച്ചു (also Loc. placed trust in) [illegible] (& Social) [illegible] (Bhar) asked for [illegible] (KR)

All the compound Verbs with ചെയ്ക, ആക്ക (§ 30 fin.) have the Accus.

f.i. കന്യകയെ വിവാഹം ചെയ്തു he married the Virgin

[illegible] നന്നാക്കി he made it well

but in no Verb of this class the Noun in Compos. admits of being treated as Accusative. വിവാഹം, നന്ന are absolute cases, that is: no cases +) [illegible] (KR) [illegible] (Nala) but often Gen. or Dat. in po. [illegible]

The composition of [illegible] with Nouns is looser, the Noun often a real Accusative f.i. [illegible]

+) f.i. [illegible] he made her (to become) an accomplished young lady

x) Even in Personal Nouns N. for A. [illegible] (Bhag) cut down a man to sacrifice his blood

[illegible]

+) It directs & confines an action to its principal object. As in Can. Acc. & Gen. have the same form [illegible], the similarity of the Acc. with those oblique forms in അ used for composition cannot be regarded as accidental [illegible] (Nal 3) f.i. [illegible] their, our father (in the closing NB. of § 38) [illegible] (KR) [illegible] (Bhar) [illegible] (KR) [illegible] (Bhr) [illegible] (Bh) [illegible] (Ch.) [illegible] (Ram) my fear of K. quite [illegible] Loc. [illegible] (KR) fear to do wrong Dat [illegible] (prov) [illegible] (Bhar) to enlighten the world [illegible] (Bhar) showing (litt. shining forth) strongly a black colour (similar [illegible]) [illegible] (KR) 'to say, concerning one' may be expressed by [illegible] etc but the Acc. may suffice [illegible] (Cel.) [illegible] (Cel.) they will say of us: these are mad [illegible] (Cel.) also it seems my [illegible] in trouble [illegible] (KR)

[illegible] (KR)

[illegible]

§ 107

do not abolish the order (= bring abolition to –). This the common rule.

but some Nouns follow the Analogy of Compounds with ചെയ്യ

[illegible] (Kr) [illegible] (KU

f.i. എല്ലാരെയും ബോധം വരുത്തേണം must convince all

[illegible] (Kr) = [illegible]

നിന്നെ ന്യായപ്രകാരം സമ്മതി വരുത്തി കൂടാ = സമ്മതിപ്പിച്ചു കൂടാ one cannot persuade thee with reason

[illegible] (KRh) [illegible] (Nala)

The ഒന്ന in അവനെ ഒന്നു ചെയ്തു, എന്നെ ഒന്നു നോക്കേണമെ is hardly an Accusative § 38.1.b. (see p. 32 bef App.)

so other compound verbs [illegible] (KRh) she resigned herself to it on discretion

3. Real Causal Verbs require a double Accusative f.i. [illegible] (Nal3) [illegible] (Kr) at the sacrifice be performed by R.

അവസ്ഥ അവനെ ഗ്രഹിപ്പിച്ചു made him to understand the matter

[illegible] (KR.)

വസ്ത്രം ബിംബത്തെ ഉടുപ്പിക്കും will apply the cloth to the idol ([illegible] inaugur)

[illegible] (Kr)

അന്തകപുരം – മാതാവെ കേൾപ്പിച്ചു (KR) [illegible] to make the A.

[illegible] യമലോകം പൂകിച്ചു made him to enter Hades [illegible] reach destruction = destroy (Bhr)

[illegible] (Ram) [illegible]

[illegible] ഏല്പിച്ചു made him to receive = made over (also with Dat, or Loc. or [illegible])

[illegible] (Ravana) UR

[illegible] also the compound

ഇരുമ്പു [illegible] ഏല്പിച്ചു വെച്ചു deposited (with) him the iron also the compound

[illegible] (also [illegible])

[illegible] (Nala)

recommended her sons to Krishna (Bhr

The Dative may stand, where a gift is implied f.i. [illegible] (Bhar)

[illegible] (KR

[illegible] he instructed the 4 disciples each in another Veda (Bhar) but also [illegible]

[illegible] (Nal3 (1.52) [illegible]

[illegible] (Bhar)

b. but sometimes only one Accusative will be expressed, the other being understood രാജാവു ശത്രുവിനെ [illegible] കൊടുപ്പിച്ചു

[illegible] (Bhar) hid it from the K

(the other Acc. would be „the judges" [illegible] – കൊടുപ്പിച്ചു)

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[illegible] കുളിയും ഊണും കഴിപ്പിച്ചു The Samorin procured it for the Brahman that he could finish his bathing & libations (which had been interrupted) [illegible]

NB. Causals of Neutr V. f.i. [illegible] but also Dat.

[illegible] (C.G.) let us make this child cry

c. Again in many cases the insertion of the Verb. Part. കൊണ്ടു „having taken, using" will either obviate ambiguity (as f.i. when both Acc. refer to persons)

ദുഷ്ടനെക്കൊണ്ടു ധർമ്മവാനെ കൊല്ലിച്ചു made the wicked kill the righteous had the r. killed by the w.

[illegible] (Bhar) made them do work

[illegible] (KR

ലോകരെ [illegible] അവരെക്കൊണ്ടു [illegible] had all created by him

without Obj. [illegible]

Same cases: [illegible] (R.K.) had had him cursed by Agastya, bitten by an alligator in the foot.

or (by a transition to the Instrumental case) mark more clearly the dependence of the Noun in the Accus.

with neutral [illegible]

കൊണ്ടു even with Causals of neutral verbs f.i. [illegible] (C.G.) don't make any more

f.i. [illegible] കൊണ്ടു [illegible] made him to put on the shroud (Bhag)

അവരെക്കൊണ്ടു പല സത്യം [illegible] ചെയ്യിച്ചു bound them by many oaths

(but also എന്നെ വേല ചെയ്യിക്കുന്നു makes me to do work, എന്നെക്കൊണ്ടു വേല ചെയ്യിച്ചു would rather signify, used me to have the work done")

have further [illegible] (KR

[illegible] (Vet Char)

ധർമ്മജനെക്കൊണ്ടു [illegible] cheat the righteous (Panch.)

[illegible] (KR) had the prisoner carried by his [illegible]

similar കൊണ്ടു towards – [illegible] govern. Locat. [illegible] (Vet Char) [illegible] (KR)

Acc.! [illegible] Instr. & Loc.

4. Postpositions made from Verbs governing the Accus. are

chiefly by Maplas used = against. [illegible]

a. this കൊണ്ടു (cf. above & § 40) and the Inf. of the same Verb കൊള്ള so as to hold = near, by, towards – കുഞ്ഞനെക്കൊള്ള വെച്ചു laid it near the child

ഭഗവാനെക്കൊള്ള by Bhagawan (swearing), close to him.

[illegible] (KR

[illegible] mere Acc.

b. കുറിച്ചു (V. Part. of കുറിക്ക marking out, pointing) chiefly after personal Nouns [illegible] went in the direction of the town – അവനെ കുറിച്ചു പറഞ്ഞു spoke about him (KR)

[illegible] (Nala) [illegible] favour

Loc. [illegible] (KR

[illegible] (Sah) he pities the afflicted

[illegible] (Nala)

[illegible] (Bhar) pardon me

[illegible] (Death

[illegible] (Bhar)

[illegible] (Ram)

[illegible] (Nal

similar [illegible] f.i. [illegible] (Gen) the signals belonging to each par

[illegible] is in Abl. [illegible] (a.med) [illegible] was about the Sanyasi
2, = [illegible] [illegible] (Ky)
show the same love for me = Loc.
[illegible] quarrelled about (Vy M)
3, because of [illegible] (Ky)

c. പറ്റി (cleaving) referring, concerning

ചുറ്റി surrounding, around

D. The Inf. പോലെ, as it will be like അവനെപോലെ like him, [illegible] properly

E. [illegible] („if seeing, though showing" [illegible] = [illegible]) is used as in T. [illegible] „though you look at, compare" for comparison (see Abl.)

It governs the Accus. case, the Dative occurs very rarely f.i. [illegible] rather than to go (perh. a mistake) Mapillas use generally the Infinitive [illegible] (Tipp.) [illegible] (Tipp)

[illegible] (Kil)

§ 40

കരണം. A. The Instrumental case is properly speaking no case. Its place is supplied either by Nouns (§ 38.1.c) in the absolute case, or by Verbal participles

I 1. The most common Noun used for the purpose is ആൽ (= [illegible] Verb. Noun „being") used especially before Passiv Verbs, and with Neutral approaching Passiv signification [illegible] (Bhr) the country beautified by the rains.

f. [illegible] created by R. [illegible] by whom given? [illegible] (Bhr) [illegible] (Ram) [illegible] I must never be bound by any one (Ram) litt. whoever there may be, I must not be bound.

[illegible] (Sab.) but [illegible] § 41.3 (Sab.)

N. [illegible] (Bhar) the marriage of Uttara by Arjuna

[illegible] (Bhag) [illegible] (Dr M) [illegible] by his hand has my nose been cut off (PT)

even with Act. Verb in the other language (signifying then rather „with" than „by" cf. 2.) [illegible] (Bhar) married her by order of destiny [illegible] she cut again & again with the sword (Bhag) [illegible] (Vet. Char) [illegible] (Lur.) what he orders with the aid of his 12 ministers [illegible] through anger

NB. In Verbs of indicative of possibility it changes with the Dative [illegible] (KR) f.i. [illegible] – [illegible] camel may carry it – [illegible] (Bhr)

But ആൽ must not on this account be taken for a postposition meaning „by, through" – its original meaning „being in a certain situation, together with" may be clearly seen from the following Instances: [illegible] the Bauddhas disputed with the Vedabrahmans about religion (ആൽ as well as the reading of other Mss. [illegible] has the signification „the Vedabr. being together") [illegible] (Col. Rev. Mss.) on this shore & that shore, the Perimpula being in the middle

([illegible] is used in the same way) [illegible] (KR) [illegible] follow after (go so as to be always behind)

often in distribution as [illegible] (Ram) one of his 10 heads

കാലത്താൽ yearly = [illegible] (a.med) [illegible] one of the two proportion ([illegible] = [illegible] Inf.) (= Loc.) [illegible] (Bhar) [illegible] (p. 26) [illegible] (or Dat. [illegible]) 3 staffs by the eight measure [illegible] a little too much of conceit [illegible] (= Loc.) [illegible] as far as his tongue goes, covetous (but not in reality heart)

NB. Adverbially (cf. §) often with [illegible] freewillingly, [illegible] manner [illegible] (Kh) [illegible] par excellence [illegible] lovingly [illegible]

[illegible] (A.V.) as soon as the Gods have partaken of the sacrifices, they shower their rewards in the shape of rain & other blessings

f. [illegible] (Vy M) [illegible] (Kei. N)

[illegible] (KR) according to their command
[illegible] (Ky) smart
[illegible] (A.V.)
[illegible] (V.Ch) swallows balls, stones & what is made of (with) iron
[illegible] (KR) [illegible] (Nala) [illegible] (KR)
of the subject
often by an Ellipse [illegible]
even compounds [illegible] (KR) pearly umbrellas [illegible] (KR) [illegible]
[illegible] (Sab) if an elephant perform what flies cannot. [illegible] (Nala)
[illegible] (Sab) the Rishi not being able to enter on account of the junglemen
[illegible] (Bhar) and if you have (are with) his leave I shall not say no
point of comparison [illegible] (Bhag 5)
time used for a purpose [illegible] tied him happening in the form of a bird (Bhag) [illegible] (UR)
[illegible] (Ram) of those 5 life is the best
[illegible] (Sab) not one of all created beings, be it Indra or worm.
[illegible] (Nala) [illegible]
[illegible] (a.med) I have no rice to give, but of the fruits that are being here I offer 4 to each of you.
[illegible] (Ram) followed at some distance
[illegible] (H) what is required before all all other things.

[illegible] (Nal)

3. The other Nouns are നിമിത്തം, cause ഭയംനിമിത്തം from fear = Dat. [illegible] (Vet

അവൻ നിമിത്തം because of him (also നിമിത്തമായി) [illegible] through lust (HK

[illegible] (KR) but also = Dativ. [illegible]

ഹേതു root, ഹേതുവായി it being the cause = therefore [illegible] from ignorance – cause for my [illegible] (KR)

[illegible] (KR 5)

മൂലം (generally with ആൽ, ആയിട്ടു) നിന്മൂലമായിട്ടു because of thee – [illegible] (Ch) because of me

[illegible] because he fetched – [illegible] (KR)

[illegible] by what mishap – [illegible] (Sab.) why did he perform such awful penance

കാരണം – എന്തു കാരണമായിട്ടു why?

വഴി – അവൻ വഴിയായിട്ടു കിട്ടി through him (he being the way) it was obtained

II The Verbal Participle (in) has already in itself the power of the Instrumental case, f.i. കണ്ടു കരഞ്ഞു means 1, having seen it, he wept 2, he wept upon (because of) seeing it. On account of this inherent power of the Verb. part. which may yet be strengthened by auxiliaries (f.i. ഇട്ടു) the Peninsular languages of old did hardly require an Instrumental case.

Instead of it often Dat. [illegible] (KR) don't grieve for it – about it.

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[illegible] (Chan)

ഇട്ടു

ഉപ്പിട്ടുണക്കിയ [illegible] salted fish (dried with salt)

1. The participles most commonly used for this case are those of the Verbs see, hear, consider etc, ~~in Neutral sentences~~

[illegible] took it up with the hand (first putting forth the hand)

എന്തു കണ്ടിട്ടു ഇങ്ങനെ ചിരിക്കുന്നു why do you laugh so? (the person asked had laughed on hearing the conversation of another)

[illegible] (Ch) hand

2, [illegible] thanked the husband for his well executed plan – thus [illegible] § 39.4.6.

[illegible] (Bhr) [illegible] (Nala)

[illegible] (KR 5) continually transmitted on acct of

[illegible] സന്തോഷിച്ചു, [illegible] സന്തോഷിച്ചു

[illegible] (by [illegible] power is to be given according to merit. [illegible] (Ram)

[illegible]

be glad angry about – sorry for having asked so foolishly)

[illegible] (KR) decide the quarrel about that: I sin on account of you

[illegible] why cry? cry about my son (who is making [illegible]) [illegible] (for my wife & children)

In Active sentences many participles of general import are used for a similar purpose (f.i. treasure acquired by his exertions = [illegible] ദ്രവ്യം) especially

all this happened on my acct. [illegible] (Chan)

[illegible] he did work for hire – generally Dative

കൊണ്ടു – (§ 39. 3. c. cf. Heb. [illegible]) It expresses that a person takes an instr. object into his hands to perform a farther action f.i. വസ്ത്രം കൊണ്ടു എട്ടു ഖണ്ഡം ആക്കി he made the clothes into 8 pieces (having first taken it).

[illegible] (KR) [illegible] many accounts

[illegible] (Ch) took & threw

[illegible] (pro) frequently

[illegible] (Ch) first [illegible]

even with Neutr. Verbs freely [illegible] (KR) because he was good [illegible]

[illegible] (Bhr) but if thy heart is made of stone

[illegible] (KR) what grief is that time

[illegible] using persuasion & threats

[illegible] (KR) [illegible] (Ch) could in no way

f.i. social [illegible] took leave & went = went away with permission (Bhag) [illegible] any how, at all events.

[illegible] by no means shall I give (often)

It is moreover used = [illegible] "about, concerning" [illegible] they sing my praises

[illegible] (Ch) [illegible] (iron. = abuse me)

[illegible] (Vil) speaking ill of Br. [illegible]

[illegible] (Bhr) I am not to be defeated by anyone in science

[illegible] നായരെ കൊണ്ടു [illegible]

[illegible] (KR) [illegible] (Ch) to with us [illegible] you like

[illegible]

[illegible] (Bhr) what fault can be found with me [illegible] (Bhr) I cannot bear the rogue

[illegible] much concerned for what I said

proof of comparison [illegible] (Ram) mother & father are alike [illegible]

[illegible] in point of [illegible] (Bhar) you must forgive to Br's all things

It stands also with Neutral & even Passive Verbs [illegible] comparable to [illegible] in all things

[illegible] chiefly suffering f.i. [illegible] thirty

[illegible] in every man's life some times or years are lost by diseases

[illegible] (KR) even with [illegible]

[illegible] strange [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] how many [illegible]

[illegible] (Nal 3) [illegible]

complaints referring to grounds, bargains, connexion with women etc

[illegible] (KR)

Expresses the time used for some purpose [illegible]

[illegible] (Sab.) I wish to see Hari during thy present life [illegible] (KR 3)

[illegible] (Bhar) [illegible] bore the son after a pregnancy of 3 years

[illegible] built it in 10 years (taking for it 10 y.)

[illegible] (Bhar) the curse will be removed within a short time

[illegible] I have in this day destroyed farmers [illegible] (Bhar) [illegible] (Sym)

[illegible]

Pass. ബുദ്ധിയില്ലാത്തവർ വല്ലവരെക്കൊണ്ടും [illegible] fools may be cheated by any one (വല്ലവരാൽ would be preferable)

വാൾകൊണ്ടു മരിച്ചു he died by (somebody having used) ~~the~~ a sword

Hardly to be translated in the following instances:

മലയാളം [illegible] കൊണ്ടു [illegible] ഉണ്ടു Mal. 160 l. long has 17 pr.

(മലയാളം കൊണ്ടു ൪ ഖണ്ഡം ആക്കി „he divided M. into 4 parts" is the active proposition, which may illustrate that neutral one)

കോലത്തിരി തമ്പുരാന്റെ തിരുവെഴുത്തു കൊണ്ടരുളിച്ചെയ്തു (a common phrase in court style) „The Colattiri King said." The sentence has no subject, perhaps because [illegible] stands for തമ്പുരാനാൽ, cf. the Ellipse of the subject I, 1.

[illegible] (189).

B The Social is either made by ^short^ Nouns (ഓടു, in po. ഒടു, ഉടൻ) added to the absolute or oblique case (f.i. അവനോടു & അവനെയോടു) or by Verbal Participles [Sanscr. [illegible]] P.T.

I. ഒടു as well as ഉടൻ signifies first, a being together in space*)

[illegible] (a. med) single [illegible] (a. med)

f.i. ഇതിനോടു അതിനോടു ഇട between this & that (also ഉടൻ or Dat.)

[illegible] (Gan)

കോലം തുടങ്ങി വേണാടോടു [illegible] the Kings between Colain & Venadu (including the latter)

[illegible] (Gan)

[illegible] the mountain reach [illegible] from the Eastern to the Western sea (Bhag)

കടലോടു പോയാൻ (Pay) went by sea (modern: [illegible])

[illegible]

തൂണോടു ചാരുന്നു (also Dat. or Loc.) he leans at the pillar

geom. [illegible] (Gan)

2, is therefore used with Verbs expressive of any intercommunion, amical & inimical, comparison, vying [illegible] wiped off his tears (Bhar)

[illegible]

Verbs to say, speak, beg — [illegible] (Nal 3)

[illegible]

[illegible] (prov) [illegible]

[illegible] — [illegible] (also [illegible]) where Acc. is preferable)

(also Acc. [illegible])

[illegible] premise agree — [illegible]

but also [illegible] (Bhar) tell us truly [illegible]

Other intercourse, in affairs of life [illegible] fetched from me

[illegible] (Bh.) [illegible]

[illegible] buy [illegible] borrow, [illegible] play

[illegible] (Vil.)

[illegible] join, [illegible] mix — [illegible] will have no effect on him.

[illegible] (Pay) if you oppose one,

[illegible] (Bhar) what have I sinned against thee

[illegible] (Vil.) was often angry with Bro

[illegible] (KR) avenge

[illegible] to pick up a row with whoever comes into the way.

[illegible] to oppress the subjects

[illegible] quarrel [illegible] to war, [illegible]

[illegible] (Vil.) fighting

[illegible] wage war, [illegible] lose, be defeated

[illegible]

[illegible] to withstand the Med. dynasty [illegible]

even [illegible] (Vil.) power thus free (head) [illegible]

[illegible] (also [illegible])

[illegible] (Chan) [illegible] (Ram)

even: [illegible] separate from [illegible] (or Loc.

[illegible] (Vil.)

[illegible], Acc. [illegible]) to loathe it [illegible] against

[illegible] without chariot or courage

[illegible] the King they [illegible] separate

[illegible] (P.T.) it is no sin to rob from a miser [illegible] (Ram)

Nouns governing a social as in, „war with him" generally insert [illegible] & other Rel. part. but [illegible] may serve to form a compound as [illegible] by the union with him

[illegible] (Bhar) In the war & we find even [illegible] with the gods the Asuras fell

[illegible] the evil spirit left N. (Bhar)

[illegible] Dat

കൊണ്ടു literally „holding, containing"

[illegible] (Ch.) by breaking it, 100 pieces were got from the one pot

കൊണ്ടു „as far as — upward"

[illegible] (KRs)

(കൊണ്ടു is unnecessary [illegible])

= [illegible] (Nal 3)

[illegible]

*) the short ഒടു in po. is often Locative [illegible] flew here & there (Bhar)

[illegible] from — till [illegible] from head to foot

[illegible] (Bhar)

[illegible] (prov)

[illegible] (Ch.) & Dat.

[illegible] (Bhar)

they shall not overtake thee (KR) reach [illegible] (Bhar)

[illegible]

[illegible] (prov)

[illegible] (prov) [illegible] (KR)

NB. ഒടു Loc. = ഉടൻ in expressing a sort of Instr. f.i. [illegible]

[illegible] (KR) [illegible] (Nal 3)

[illegible] (Bhar)

or Dat. or Acc. [illegible] (Nal)

even [illegible] (Ram)

and [illegible] (KR) asked leave from the King & went [illegible]

[illegible] (KR) [illegible]

opposition & separation

[illegible]

they facing these contrasts

[illegible] (Vil.)

[illegible] dear to

~~nothing~~ defiles the wise (Bhar)

but to [illegible] (KR)

= [illegible]

[illegible] (KR) to them (Nal 3)

[illegible]

[illegible] (Ram) taking leave from

[illegible] (Ram) I must [illegible] from you

yet often [illegible] with Acc. [illegible] (Ram)

[illegible]

= [illegible]

[illegible] (Bhar)

how can I endure to be separated from you

[illegible]

[illegible] she has not ceased from hating me (= Loc.) [illegible]

(KR) [illegible]

the land was deprived of the King (by his death)

also [illegible] (Bhar) the cloth would not go from her loins

[illegible] Dat

[illegible] (KR) [illegible]

[illegible] (Chr)

comparison: ഒക്കുക etc be equal f.i. [illegible] ഒക്കും are like the inhabitants of heaven (also Dat.) ഇതിനോടു സമം equal to it [illegible] (Gan) [illegible] (KR) [illegible] (Nal) [illegible] (V.Ch) [illegible] compare with or to, or Dat. [illegible] (Nal)

ചെന്തീയൊടു എതിർപൊരുതും ശോകം (Tr) grief rivalling the red flame

വായുവേഗത്തോടു അടുത്തു approached with the velocity of wind (Bhar)

2. Often it is adverbial = ഓടു signifying an accompanying quality (often Loc.) [illegible] (KR) saw them (being) little jealous; generally [illegible] (KR) [illegible] flee (KR)

~~[illegible]~~ ജീവനോടിരിക്ക to be with live = alive [illegible] (KR) [illegible] remain alive (Bhr) [illegible] (Vet. Ch.)

നിന്നെ ജീവനോടു വെക്കയില്ല they will not keep thee alive [illegible] (Nal) [illegible] (Vet. Ch) [illegible] readily [illegible] (Vet. Ch) [illegible] (Deam)

സുഖമോടെ, സന്തോഷത്തോടെ = സുഖേന, സുഖമായി, [illegible]

[illegible] (Nal) [illegible] nicely [illegible] kindly, gladly [illegible] (Bhr) [illegible] (KR)

[illegible] (Som) saw her standing with —

[illegible] പുക്കാർ they entered happily [illegible] (S.T.) [illegible] (Bhar) formerly Kings used only fair play [illegible] (Vet. Char) + therefore with [illegible] (Prov)

1. To indicate closer union, the Inf. കൂട, കൂടെ or the Verb Part. in K.R. കൂടി are added: അവനോടുകൂടെ, so as to be together with him. [illegible] (KR)

[illegible] കൂടെ തിന്നു ate heartily, [illegible] കൂടെ ചെയ്തു did intentionally [illegible] (Sab.) [illegible] (KR) let us stay with these excellent ones; also merely [illegible] (Nal) [illegible] (Nal) (KR)

NB. the less dignified subject is generally placed in the Social case f. [illegible] together with the [illegible] (Mathyan) [illegible] (Bhar) [illegible] (KR)

Likewise ഒന്നിച്ചു, ഒരുമിച്ചു [illegible] — f.i. [illegible] (Sir) [illegible] (Nal) [illegible] (KR)

and the Nouns [illegible] — [illegible] (Vet. Ch.) [illegible] (Chan) sit with me [illegible] (Cap)

II The Verbal Participle used for the Social are [illegible] (Naha) [illegible] P.T. stood bound to the pillar)

1. ഒത്തു with a preceding ഉം (§35,4) — also ഉം is enough [illegible] (UR) = he with 2, altogether 3. — a [illegible] (a. med.) [illegible] both went met & spoke with the chief [illegible] (Tr) When Yama came with the [illegible] [illegible] The King must also know, against whom the war is waged (Vil) [illegible] stood with the rudder in his hand (Bhar) [illegible] (Bhar) [illegible] (Chan) [illegible] also with Dative signification [illegible] ran for the show (Cap) (litt. with the show in their mind)

Likewise, he came with the [illegible] etc

Qualities attributed require no ഉം f.i. [illegible] (Bhar)

2. Several participles may be used in the sense of ഓടു I, 3. to intimate a connexion with qualities f.i. [illegible] — [illegible] (Bhar) the one triumphantly, the other as [illegible]

[illegible] കൊണ്ടു are equal to [illegible]

[illegible] ഉൾക്കൊണ്ടു മന്ദഹാസം പൂണ്ടു ചൊല്ലിനാൻ said joyfully, smiling (Sab.) [illegible] (Ram) [illegible] (Bhar) complained sadly

In po. chiefly പൂണ്ടു, [illegible], „having put on" കോപം പൂണ്ടു angrily [illegible]

ധൈര്യം പൂണ്ടു bravely, [illegible] with joyful manner [illegible] said angrily (mixed with anger) [illegible] come honourably (Bhar)

[illegible] — [illegible] (Chan)

§41

The Dative in ക്കു is a real case, common to all Peninsular languages; ഉന്നു which is substituted for it in some declensions, is a form of the Genitive (for [illegible]), before Vowels not to be distinguished from the oblique case ഇൻ. In their signification both terminations show no difference.

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1. The original signification of ക്കു is „towards"; as is seen from the nouns അങ്ങു ഇങ്ങു (f.i. ഇങ്ങു വരട്ടെ let him come hither) കിഴക്കു, തെക്കു, Eastwards, Southwards, [illegible] westwards (viz. [illegible], old [illegible] setting sun)

കോട്ടക്കു [illegible] = towards [illegible]

കോട്ടക്കു പോയാർ went towards the fort [illegible] (Nal)
[illegible] brought his mind into the right way
the Local Dat. [illegible] എറിഞ്ഞു threw into the room
[illegible] കൊണ്ടു [illegible] brought an army against Yudu

later Loc.

also temporal [illegible] (Nal) does not even look at [illegible] (KR)

NB. Verbs generally construed with the Acc. may now & then have the Dative [illegible] never think on that (never approach even the thought that you can conquer the Pandavas.) Bhar. [illegible] knock head agst head (Bhr) [illegible] (Prov) [illegible] (KR) [illegible]

before — keeps its place — [illegible] (Sah)

2. Verbs signifying approach, direction towards — Nouns intimating relation of space

[illegible] (Nal [illegible]) [illegible]

[illegible] the tortoise but onto the middle of the stick

[illegible] (K.R.)

[illegible] (and [illegible]) lands in the harbour [illegible] (Prov)

[illegible] he landed (Sheth) [illegible] ascended into

[illegible] (prov)

[illegible] went on Hajji pilgrimage (to Mecca) but [illegible]

[illegible] (pert. obl. case) and [illegible] (§38)

[illegible] shot for the mark, against

[illegible]

[illegible] to point one, [illegible] (Say) the ship on the water

[illegible] Vyh M

[illegible] between Goa & Comorin (Ambo.)

[illegible] within that (time)

[illegible] (Bhg) Loc. [illegible] (Chan)

[illegible] within 24 minutes [illegible] more & more

[illegible] (Som) [illegible]

[illegible] round the fort [illegible] above us 3 stands [illegible]

till 4 times [illegible]

[illegible] (KR) [illegible] (Sandar) put it under the former

[illegible] the tailor steals upon the piece

[illegible] is left by only so much

Temporal Dative — [illegible] many adverbial dative (§32.II.4) [illegible]

[illegible] from that day, [illegible] at the very time when,

[illegible] (a. med.) when half

3, Verbs of intention, possibility, propriety, gaining, possessing govern the dative

[illegible] even [illegible] (sp. supply with [illegible])

[illegible] prepared for — [illegible]. The answer may be an indication

[illegible] (Vy)

[illegible] break for water (thus [illegible] etc) or a cause past (Anj)

[illegible] invited to the funeral meal [illegible] (Nal 3)

[illegible] must be in awe of hell

[illegible] prone to liberality [illegible], zealous for

[illegible] (Bhar) [illegible] (Anj) [illegible] (KR)

[illegible] no other remedy for this, [illegible]

[illegible] the ornaments befitting her [illegible] good for all [illegible]

[illegible] the day for death to come (pl)

[illegible] (& Loc.) [illegible] joined ghee to (or in) the rice

[illegible] the man (fit) for it [illegible]

[illegible] (KR) what seems right to me [illegible] (Nala)

[illegible] widows will no more stand to their will

[illegible] (Nala)

[illegible] (but [illegible] with Acc. or Loc.)

proportion in account, interest etc

[illegible] etc Vyh M

[illegible] (ab.3) that could be easy

Verbs of possibility [illegible], affirm. and Negative,

proper fulfilling [illegible] (4) what can a divine, do herein?

[illegible]

[illegible] as far as possible to him

[illegible] you may know it — [illegible] (KR) — comparable

[illegible] (sp. loc) equally

[illegible] not suitable to me [illegible] with them

[illegible] Yama's awful body will then appear to all sinners

obtaining & happening to [illegible]

[illegible] (Vy) [illegible]

[illegible] I shall get [illegible]

[illegible] makes money for children

[illegible] time is wanted, I am wanted for

[illegible] (Sit) if he wish to marry

[illegible]

possession

[illegible] I have, have not [illegible] (Bhar) I see nothing dishonourable in it

Impersonal [illegible]

Often like Possessive [illegible] (= [illegible]) proprietor of the field [illegible] (Bhag). their brothers [illegible] the ground of it & [illegible] (obl.)

[illegible] made subject to themselves

[illegible] the king of the world (Bhar [illegible] hear their names

[illegible] is the Rishi opinion (Bhag [illegible] (Bhr

intalia.

[illegible] (Bhar)

[illegible] (KR

[illegible] (KR) the people whom he met in the way

[illegible] (KR) Dat & obl.

in comparison (cfr Social)

[illegible] (Bhar) the Brahmans are superior to the [illegible]

[illegible]

I shall not enter on a course different from that you [illegible] like lightning (Bhr) [illegible]

= none like [illegible] (Nal

the body is something different

[illegible] (KR) among [illegible]

[illegible] (KR) also [illegible]

[illegible] (supply [illegible])

[illegible] on saying dates

shall fast (B)

[illegible] (P.T.) those who came to complaint.

[illegible]

[illegible] (Sab.) of atonement & made for those sins

giving hence [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] (Bhar) [illegible]

[illegible] (KR).

[illegible] it is very difficult (pl)

[illegible] (4) final emancip. is not easy but except by devotion (not by works)

NB. Many Verbs of knowing etc are Active & Neutral. therefore

[illegible] (ഇവരുടെ [illegible]) they resolved

[illegible] (and [illegible]) made him to see or made visible to him

[illegible]

i. Samasam [illegible]

The interpretation of a Sloka is often headed [illegible] the meaning of this is as follows (Canaru Sagam) [illegible]

[illegible] (a. med.) is as follows

[illegible] (Bhar) i.e. the life of all living beings

Chiefly with the auxiliary [illegible] i.e. [illegible] I only am the mouth of the God (Bhar)

[illegible] with the 21st degree of N. [illegible] (KR)

Many Genitives may be translated by Datives i.e. to calm the son's grief [illegible] (Ram)

[illegible] (prov) [illegible] (Bhar)

[illegible] lit: to calm the grief to the son [illegible]

[illegible] (KR) may serve for the coronation [illegible] (Vet. Char)

[illegible] (Bhar) what fault have you seen in us [illegible] (Bhar)

[illegible] (Bhr) [illegible] (Bhr) [illegible] (Bhar)

Often 2 Datives in different signification [illegible] (Bhar) [illegible]

[illegible] (KR) [illegible] (Chan)

[illegible] the Mapillas only have courage in the breast [illegible] (Ag.)

[illegible] (KR) I like but fruits of the jungle

[illegible]

[illegible] (KR) [illegible] (KR)

[illegible] (P.T) if this do not [illegible]

[illegible] (KR) why grieves my father for this [illegible]

[illegible] and 100 such years will make an end to Brahma [illegible] (Bhr) you are very eloquent [illegible] (KR) why quarrel about a rope

[illegible] (Vet.) [illegible] (Bhr)

even without subject [illegible] (Sal) (with regard to) country

impers.

he graciously answered, good man, may (it) reach to thee to that = may your will be done

Mapl. say: [illegible]

[illegible] (A.V) difficult to be attained by any but [illegible] (Nalan [illegible]) [illegible]

[illegible] (Ram) you will have to dwell

4.) exchange – [illegible] 5 eggs for 1 fanam [illegible] hair for hair (Tipp) [illegible] (Gen)

[illegible] 100 Lacs make one Crore [illegible]

condition [illegible]

[illegible] (Tay) in revenge for it they will kill thee [illegible] (KR)

hearing

[illegible] – [illegible] in answer to what they said he ordered (thus often in connecting sentences of a dialogue)

[illegible] (Chan)

[illegible] thanked 1000 times for the help afforded

[illegible] (Tay) I vowed, for thee, o son! (in order to obtain thee) [illegible] (Mm) twice as much milk as ghee

[illegible] (Bhar) he gave back the curse ~~to him who~~

often with the Noun [illegible] (exchange) though the obl. case is also admissible ([illegible] Bhr)

[illegible] what is to be done for such a favour

very rare = [illegible] i.e. [illegible] (Bhr) & let the four Vedams be for horses, serve as horses. [illegible] (Vet. Char) to narrate the 8th story (in the eighth place)

or the Verb. Part. [illegible] (being required) [illegible] in order to do a good [illegible] (KR) [illegible] (KR)

as instead of [illegible] for the sake of the caste, [illegible] died for – [illegible] be there in my stead

[illegible] (Chan) cf. p. 91 [illegible] if they all should fight for our father & for the

[illegible] (prov. al. [illegible])

5. The real Sanscrit meaning of the Dative may be expressed by the simple form of the Malayalam Dative i.e. [illegible] why do you grieve for it [illegible] (Ag.) again for [illegible] (Bhar)

[illegible] (P.T.) sacrifice for the country's prosperity

[illegible] (pr.) he sacrifices for the sake of pride, [illegible] (also [illegible])

[illegible] (com. [illegible] cf. §40) [illegible] (Bhr) (Bhr)

but Native translators prefer to assign the termination [illegible] to the range of the S. Genitive, & translating the S. ~~Genitive~~ Dative with the help of the Verb. Parts. [illegible] (Ag.)

[illegible] see 2 lines before this [illegible] (KR 5

thus: for me [illegible] – [illegible] (KR) suffer death for in gratitude for his [illegible]

(Even cause may be expressed by the Dative [illegible] Tipp.) see above

[illegible] (KR) [illegible] (KR)

These participles are only appended once to several Datives ruled by them i.e.:

but also [illegible] or merely [illegible] i.e.

[illegible] you are about to kill yourself for their welfare pleasure & profit.

[illegible] (Ag.)

[illegible]

The Inf. [illegible] (rather Tamil), the Noun [illegible], the composition of [illegible] with the Rel. part. [illegible] are other contrivances to mark the purpose for which something is done [illegible] for eating (Chan)

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pr. [illegible] he did it for good [illegible]

[illegible] (KR)

[illegible] for sport, [illegible] for the Brahman's sake, [illegible]

[illegible] (Ram) is zealous for his business [illegible] (Vet. Char) [illegible] (Bhr) for the best of the people

[illegible] (al. [illegible]) [illegible] went to perform penance

[illegible] marry only for money (Hari S.)

[illegible] (Bhr) cf. §46 II. and other similar works you did for me

§ 42.

[illegible] (V.S.) also with നിന്നു [illegible] (UR)

A. The Malayalam language has no Ablative. The S. form occurs [illegible] (Kei N.) [illegible] in po. f.i. [illegible] 3 hours before & after the Sankranti [illegible] never to return to a place the 3d day after you set out from it. [illegible] something else than lust (V.) [illegible] after bathing (Ram) Adv. [illegible] = [illegible] is generally [illegible] (UR) [illegible] etc indicative of a more remote, a first cause (not of the instrument) examples of these are now & then found in old poetry

2. Several participles may serve to express the meaning of the Preposition 'from' (as § 40. II) f.i. [illegible] (Kei N.)

[illegible] like one awaking from a dream

[illegible] the Rishi A. will be born from her (Bhar)

[illegible] he ran away from him

[illegible] (Bhag)

I shall tell the names of the Mountains beginning with the most Northward ([illegible] beginning from that place) [illegible] (son & grandson) [illegible] an Social [illegible]

In po. [illegible] (common in T.): [illegible] (KR) rarely [illegible]

[illegible] V.Ch. from whence he came & where he goes [illegible] (Nal 4)

Most generally നിന്നു, having stood [illegible] (Ch)

[illegible] the report I hear from all [illegible] (Nal 4) [illegible] (Ram) [illegible] to bring her off from her foolish resolution [illegible] (Chan) [illegible] (Ram)

often contracted [illegible] etc [illegible] (Chan) from the [illegible] (KR) [illegible] (Bhar) saved him from that (weapon) [illegible] (Ram) from this quarter (Dative) [illegible] (KR)

Yet നിന്നു can give ablative signification only where its temporal signification remains in force. In many sentences this is not the case f.i. [illegible] (Sil 4) [illegible] to buy grain (standing) in that town [illegible] (Bhar) as Loc. receive from [illegible] (Bhar) danced on the serpent

Therefore many honorific titles [illegible] നിന്നു [illegible] (Sil 4) etc are to be viewed as amplifications of Locatives rather than as Ablatives.† [illegible] "the Court consider" confirmed

N.B. Separation from is expressed by the [illegible] but also [illegible] (KR) but [illegible] (Bhar)

Very often the simple Locative will suffice [illegible] (KR) [illegible] (Bhar) [illegible] (Tr) [illegible] I shall have a son from her [illegible] (KR) [illegible] offspring rather than [illegible] we will be born from thee

and in other cases wherever separation is the relation implied. [illegible] Nal 4 [illegible]

ഇൽ (often with ഉം) is also a substitute for the Comparative, which Sanscrit analogy has led the Native Grammarians to consider under this case [illegible] (Sh. P. 1) [illegible] inferior to [illegible] a sum smaller than the expenses [illegible] (prov)

~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] (Vy. Sh.) [illegible] (a. med) [illegible] (Bhag) In this [illegible] (viz [illegible]) [illegible] (Nal 4) [illegible] many similar cases the Loc. is not to be mistaken for the Compar. case [illegible] (UR) [illegible]

* not only after ഇൽ, but also after the oblique & other Local nouns f.i. [illegible] (Bhar) [illegible] (Som) [illegible] (Ch) [illegible] (KR) [illegible] (prov)

[illegible] (Vy) [illegible]

[illegible] (V.S.) abl. Dat. Loc. (see Lex.) in mal. [illegible] (KR) have never seen another like her [illegible] man wanting other aim than [illegible]

[illegible] let the wise excuse the writer's faults as proceeding from inadvertence [illegible] on the arrival

This case is in old Tamil expressed by இன் (cf § 43), examples of which are now & then found in old poetry [illegible] (Sruti) from head to foot [illegible] (Bhr) — also absol. case [illegible] (KR) as [illegible]

* [illegible] (V.Ch) [illegible] after Nom. [illegible] (a man) from want to marry

temporal from: [illegible] etc ‡ p. 85 marry [illegible]

[illegible] from my father's death (Chan) [illegible] (Nal 4) also [illegible] (KR) for Loc. [illegible] (KR) get from S. [illegible] afterwards [illegible]

[illegible] (KR) [illegible] (or Dat.) [illegible] (Ch) [illegible] lies N. W. from [illegible]

ഇൽ rarely but in po. [illegible] (Tr) even [illegible] = [illegible] "politely" occurs as Locative (Chan) Acc. Dat. fear generally Loc. but (Bhar) [illegible] the bad fear hunger, the middling death, the good dishonour [illegible] (Ram) [illegible] (Ram) [illegible] (Nal KR) [illegible] (i.e.) Lacshmi, (KR) as born from the Lotos [illegible] (Nal 3) [illegible] (Bhr) the thief lives upon the fools, the physician from the sickest; able for comparison [illegible] (Gan) evolution is the very opposite operation to involution [illegible] no higher grant exists than this [illegible] Balabhadra older than Cr. by 3 months (Bhar) [illegible] (Gan) [illegible] Verb. noun [illegible] twice as much as that sum [illegible] (Bhar) rather die than live here [illegible] (Cy) trembled in greater despair than ever for [illegible] (Ch) [illegible] (KR.) the land did thrive better than before

2. completes the comparative signification [illegible] (KR) [illegible] did worse than all that

[illegible] sin even more venomous than a serpent

[illegible] (KR) and was tain husband [illegible] (Cr.) a little more than is true

The postpositions [illegible] (ഉം f.i.) are likewise reckoned [illegible] (Nal) without an [illegible]

with this case: [illegible] (Nal) [illegible] (S.) more Lord than [illegible] (Nal 4) none greater

[illegible] (Nal) [illegible] (Sab.) [illegible] (Nal) with [illegible]

[illegible] (Nal 3) [illegible] (Nal) [illegible] (Bhr)

also [illegible] (Chan) [illegible] (Chan) better to die by fire than from animals

Here as in the comparisons made with [illegible] ( ) [illegible] stands for [illegible] "compared with me" for "compared with mine"! [illegible] (Vet. Char) the government must be better administered than hitherto

see p. 148 [illegible] (Cr.)

(A substitute is [illegible] no better shield than this Scripture (Bhar) [illegible] (KR) [illegible] (in S. Ablativ) [illegible] (Bhar) boasting is worse than dying

[illegible] (Bhr) no better foe to fear than [illegible] [illegible] sacrifice has more value than 100 holy thanks [illegible] (Bhr 2)

The Superlative, though often expressed by a Negative turn (f.i. [illegible] none greater than he). may in most cases be sufficiently ~~clear~~ given by the Locative with വെച്ചു (among) often [illegible] added for comparatives [illegible] (Cr) [illegible] (F.)

[illegible] (Bhag.) he is the (most) despicable among men. [illegible] (Bhag) [illegible] Dative for compar. (KR)

[illegible] what's the best of these two (H.V.)

[illegible] (Bhar) Brahmans are to be feared most [illegible]

4. Among the Nouns substituted for the Ablative പോക്കൽ "going" may yet be mentioned, though not much used [illegible] (Chan) no more separate from the [illegible]

[illegible] I came from him – even this stands [illegible] (Vy. Ch.) often with നിന്നു f.i. [illegible] (Chan) learned all what is due from him. [illegible] (Bhar) from the spies

[illegible] (H.) you may hear Bhagavad's history from the teacher – often merely Locative, like [illegible] or [illegible] – [illegible] my sin, the sin in & about me (H.K.)

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B. The Genitive is no case, which is evident from the fact that it is ~~not~~ rarely governed by any Verb.+ Only S. Genitives (in [illegible]) may occur, where the Mal. language requires the Dative f.i. + It is a kind of Comp. [illegible] = all eye diseases (a. med.) not "of all eye"

[illegible] (Cr.) the women of Cowherds have no wealth beside the produce of the cow. [illegible] tell me (Bhar)

Imitated in [illegible] all hares are mine (correct [illegible]) [illegible] (KR)

[illegible] (Bhar) al. – [illegible] this is Krishna's chariot [illegible] (KR. 86,5)

1. Of the 2 forms in use ഉടെ (for ഉടയ) is a Rel. Participle "possessing", ഇന്റെ, ഇന്റ a compound of the oblique case. f.i. [illegible] the 3 worlds belong to you [illegible] Bhar all this is yours (I give it)

Both are used alike, to replace the older oblique and composition [illegible] (P.T.) the country near the sea

case, or a Relative participle f.i. [illegible] (Gen. subj.) Bhar. [illegible] account of the mother

[illegible] = [illegible], – [illegible] N.B. [illegible] fear lest [illegible] with us (KR) [illegible] pag. 79. II Gen. before Relat. Part. [illegible]

[illegible] = [illegible] (§ 38. N.B.)

[illegible] (Gen. object) the news about the ox [illegible], mother [illegible]

[illegible] (Gen. obj.) the truth about thee [illegible] (Bhar) [illegible] instruction

Two or more Nouns in the genitive are of rare occurrence in books, ~~they~~ [illegible] the composition case are preferred f.i. [illegible] (Cr.) [illegible] (Nal)

[illegible] (Cr.) began to stand with the help of mothers & [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] he put them under the protection of A. & I. (2 minister titles) [illegible] other expressions [illegible] (Gan)

[illegible] (prgu)

But in modern writings Sanscrit influence has ~~made~~ given the Genitive a freer range f.i. [illegible] (Vet. Ch.)

Gen. – Dat. [illegible] (KR 4 – [illegible])

[illegible] (Chan) the interview of ... [illegible]

[illegible] (Nal) [illegible] (KR)

N.B. The Possessive standing independent of a noun must be changed into a Noun [illegible] (Kei N.)

[illegible] the house is the woman's, is his etc (rather with Dative)

but also in philosophic writings [illegible]

The Sanscrit Genitive has often the power of the Mal. Dative [illegible] (Vet. Ch.) is most agreeable to wives [illegible] (Vet. Ch.) [illegible] and hence the Genitive stands in po. even for Dative [illegible] = to rejoin the sister (Pa. j. f. 141)

2. Many postpositions begin to be used with the Genitive, which formerly followed other cases f.i. [illegible] (Bhar.) because of him [illegible] (a. med)

[illegible] ചുറ്റും, ചുറ്റിൽ [illegible] (Kr)

but Verb. Part with Acc [illegible] (Bhag. 5)

[illegible] (Kr) & many others signifying nearness & relation in space.

[illegible] (a. med) [illegible] round about the King (Chan.) [illegible]

[illegible] under the fig tree [illegible] (Kr)

plur. [illegible] under the Kr. [illegible] (Tu. P.) [illegible] (a. med)

[illegible] sand below the sea (also Dat) [illegible]

[illegible] (Kr) [illegible] (Sit. Vij.) under the Nelli tree

[illegible] the rest of that = after that (old obl.) [illegible] (at)

[illegible] Dat [illegible] (Kr) [illegible] upon, above the earth (better Dat. or obl. [illegible]) [illegible] P.T.

[illegible] (a. med)

[illegible] in the midst of speaking (Dat. or obl.)

[illegible] (prov) [illegible] (prov) [illegible] (Dev. M.) [illegible]

[illegible] here amongst us, [illegible] from your place [illegible] (Sit. Vij.) [illegible] (Kr) this side of the sea [illegible] beyond [illegible] (Kr) [illegible] for there [illegible] (not prior to 10 days before this)

[illegible] near the man (the first with Dat.) [illegible] (Kr) [illegible] P.T.

[illegible] (Kr) [illegible] near its margin (Dat. or obl.)

[illegible] often obl. [illegible] (Sil.) [illegible]

x) [illegible] the iron given in trust (in the hold of) to the friend (old [illegible])x)

[illegible] the quality which man may acquire by observing animals ([illegible] Compos. as § 38. 1)3.)

[illegible] on their side, in their hands, with them ([illegible]) [illegible] (Kr) [illegible] (Nal.) [illegible] (Nal. 4) [illegible]

[illegible] (Kan) before [illegible] near the town (& [illegible]) [illegible]

[illegible] (Kr) [illegible] (Nal.) [illegible] (& Dat) in my presence (temporal Dat. [illegible])

[illegible] (Nal.) [illegible] (Kr) [illegible] in the mouth [illegible]

[illegible] (& Dat. or Comp.) before him before the rain.

[illegible] (Cg) [illegible] (Cg) [illegible] (& Dat) in the midst of [illegible] (Kr) [illegible] KR

also [illegible] (Kan) [illegible] within 50 days [illegible] (Tir. Ar.) [illegible] inside of the house [illegible] Cr. Ch. in the kitchen)

[illegible] (& Dat) against me [illegible]

[illegible] (Kr 3) [illegible] (Kr) [illegible] (Nal. 3) [illegible] (following) after me [illegible] pursue [illegible]

[illegible] (Bhr) [illegible] (Kr)

[illegible] after it (but [illegible] temporal)

[illegible] (Nal.) [illegible] (prov)

[illegible] (Kr) Even for the social: f.i. കൂടെ, when signifying a being together with persons, occasionally [illegible] with them [illegible] etc [illegible] (Vet.)

[illegible] (Bhr)

[illegible] (Nal.) only he day passage

[illegible] (Sit. Vij.) within 3 days he will come

§ 43.

The oblique & Locative case is a most characteristic property of the Peninsular language. Its forms are most diversified, (& the Compos. cases) its signification embrace nearly all the ~~four~~ relations of Subordination into which the noun may enter. Its using for the Composition of Nouns shows sufficiently that the power of this case is the most general of all.

Obl. case p. 87 hither

I The oblique case is the Root of the Locative and suffices to express our prepositions "in, at" in many cases

1. chiefly in Nouns [illegible] (Ku) [illegible] f.i. [illegible] in that place, that time [illegible] (Vatt.)

time [illegible] (Dam. N.)

[illegible] (prov) [illegible] (Sil. Vij.) [illegible] (Nal.) [illegible] (a. med)

place in wind [illegible] (Nal.)

[illegible] he granted to the temple of Taliparambu the right of Sovereignty (made it to lodge there) [illegible] (Bhr) I shall die

[illegible] (Vatt.) [illegible] (Nal.) [illegible] (Sil. Vij.) [illegible] (Nal. 4)

[illegible] far, near, [illegible] (& abl. case) at last

Abl. [illegible] from another country [illegible] (Dev. M.)

[illegible] (KR) [illegible] (Bhr) [illegible] (Cg) show myself

Local Dat. [illegible] went to Ceylon, [illegible] called into the assembly

[illegible] (Bhr) pressed to the breast [illegible] (Sil)

[illegible] (Cg) [illegible] (Cg) go to the shore

[illegible] (Cg) times for coming to the light [illegible] bow to the ground [illegible] (Dev. M.)

showing myself

like the absolute case കൈവശത്തുള്ളതു കൊടുക്കും. he will give what is in his hand

2. with nouns in ഉ fi. നാലുവശത്തും [illegible] (Bhar) they stand on the 4 sides guarding it

തെരുവത്തു വാണിഭം ചെയ്തു (po) in the bazar അടുപ്പത്തു കയറ്റി (Cr) on the hearth

നാട്ടുമര്യാദ [illegible] what is customary in (to) a country, അന്തിനേരത്തു (Cr) in the evening, at dark

[illegible] (prov)

തൊപ്പി വിളക്കത്തു തീപ്പിടിച്ചു the bonnet took fire at the candle

[illegible] (Bhar) stood on the high branch

വയറ്റത്തു അടി strike on the stomach (fig. = deprive of food) [illegible] (Bhar) the blow hit him on the stomach, the leg

[illegible] also for inside [illegible]

3. Composition — ay with other Local Nouns [illegible] (T.T.) [illegible] (Nal 3) [illegible]

[illegible] (pay) [illegible] or [illegible] on self or the pillar [illegible]

[illegible] (Char) from a wall [illegible] (or [illegible]) had suspended on the gallows [illegible] (Bhar)

[illegible] (Kil) [illegible] fight on chariots, elephts, horses & standing on the ground

[illegible] (Vet. Char) one says: [illegible]

one sixth from all their property (tax upon it) [illegible] (Cr)

[illegible] (Agn) on the king's surface [illegible] seated her on raft

[illegible] (Key Up.) [illegible] (Bhar) [illegible] (KR) ran after

[illegible] (KR) [illegible] in the jungle, [illegible] (V.Ch) will be fixed in the heart [illegible] (KR)

[illegible] (ditto) within a [illegible]

[illegible] (chiefly with [illegible]) T.T. Bhar

[illegible] (or [illegible]) വഴിയായി by way of this country [illegible]

[illegible] (KR) a story happening of our era [illegible] (V.Ch)

[illegible] & [illegible] within

b. ഊടെ (Loc. of ഊടു middle, inside = ഉൾ fi. ഊടുവഴി bye path = [illegible] (KR 5)

(without [illegible]) [illegible] (KR 5) [illegible] in my mouth (Bhar)

അതൂടെ there, കാറ്റൂടാടുക the wind to have a draught) [illegible] (Cr)

[illegible] (Alhs 5, 3) [illegible] (4) [illegible] (H) when going

തോട്ടത്തൂടെ in the midst of or through the garden [illegible] through the jungle [illegible]

[illegible] (KR) [illegible] (KR) passed by [illegible] (Sab)

ആകാശത്തൂടെ, through the air വഴിയൂടെ in the way, [illegible] will go in the road [illegible]

[illegible] (KR) [illegible] (KR) [illegible] (prov) (KR)

[illegible] leaped through [illegible]

with genit [illegible] (V.Ch) you must enter by that southern gate) [illegible]

[illegible] (KR) whilst passing thro' the streets [illegible] (a. med) [illegible] of time [illegible] (Bhag) 5

[illegible] grows in, passes through [illegible] (Cr) drew from well

[illegible] (sing) [illegible]

[illegible] (Bhag) goes to the right [illegible] (Cr)

with Loc. temporal [illegible] (a. med) within, under [illegible] (Bhar) oh go home! [illegible] (KR) [illegible] (Bhar)

[illegible] postposition

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c) with other ~~Nouns~~, instead of the absolute case or Genitive

[illegible] (Cr)

[illegible] (Bhar)

[illegible] ([illegible]) [illegible] (Cr) [illegible] (a. med)

[illegible] (Nal 3)

[illegible] ([illegible])

(sometimes not to be distinguished from Dative [illegible] (Bhar) what's the cause of all that? [illegible] (a. med) [illegible] (KR)

but [illegible] with Nom (those examples) [illegible] as far as possible, [illegible] (KR) [illegible] (Com) till today, [illegible] (Mucourd)

in comp. [illegible] to search to the bottom — [illegible] (Bhr) [illegible] (Gan)

[illegible] (Ram) [illegible] (Gan) till the lower with Loc. [illegible] out of water till it reach [illegible]

d) with Numerals & other Nouns (cf [illegible] & [illegible]) = Genitive [illegible] (Bhar) [illegible] (RC) [illegible] (V.Ch)

[illegible] 1000 years (but [illegible])

[illegible] (but [illegible]) 100 persons [illegible] (Bhar) but [illegible]

[illegible] a time of 4 x 12 years — [illegible] an infant of 9 months.

[illegible] (V.Ch.) affections of the breath (& [illegible])

[illegible] (Cr) by young leaves

[illegible] (po) in the pair of feet (also [illegible]) [illegible] by Rama (Ram)

[illegible] (prov)

[illegible] (Kr). jewels amongst ~~women~~ [illegible] (Bhar)

[illegible] Brahman's command

[illegible] ([illegible]) [illegible] Malayalam history cf also [illegible] III.

[illegible] (T. Pal)

[illegible] a copper doll, idiot (Sab)

[illegible] the parrot's head — [illegible] (Bhar) [illegible] if I deserve it (Ram)

[illegible] (Bhar) mounted. bullocks [illegible] the bullocks' dung (do) [illegible] (V.M)

[illegible] love for the enemy, hatred for the friend (Sahad.) [illegible] (Bhr)

(cf Accus & Verbal Noun) [illegible] (= [illegible] of Accus.) plural: [illegible] all the princes will hate us

[illegible] (Bhr)

e) for [illegible] — [illegible] (prov) or [illegible] [illegible] (KR) who am below thee in all respects [illegible] (Bhar)

Verbs to fill with Loc. [illegible]

[illegible]

both alike [illegible]

II The Locative has 2 forms in common use, the one ഇൽ of very extended significations, the other കൽ (കാൽ) more restricted to relations of time & place (then ഉൾ is inside) [illegible] answering to [illegible] & [illegible]

1. in, referring to place & time (needs hardly any examples) [illegible] (Nal) time [illegible]

വീട്ടിൽ ഉണ്ടു there is in the house — [illegible] at first [illegible] (Chan) [illegible] (KR) [illegible]

[illegible] (Sab) how these opposites can all take place in one & the same subject.

2. at, upon, under & other more definite local relations [illegible] (Sab) [illegible] put near, on the fire [illegible]

[illegible] carry on the shoulder [illegible] (Bhar) placed it near the head of the sleeping [illegible] at the feet [illegible] (Nal) [illegible] (KR) the whole world is from thee & in thee

[illegible] ruled (in, over) Kerala [illegible] (KR) if you will abide by my advice

[illegible] became subject to the S. [illegible] (KR) of a [illegible] division

[illegible] (Pe) may Sarasvati always rule my tongue

3. with, through, of ഊടെ I, 3, c. [illegible] (KR) is here with me (Bhar)

[illegible] joined to it (or Soc.) [illegible] embraced the corpse [illegible]

[illegible] mixed with (or Soc.) [illegible] (KR5) [illegible] (prov)

[illegible] pass quickly through that (gate) [illegible]

the addition of the Verb. Part. (ഊടെ) gives more intensity to this signification „through" [illegible] (Nal)

[illegible] threw thro' the little door

[illegible] — [illegible] (prov) [illegible] (Ku) [illegible] (Bhar)

(Nal) even like the Instrum. in G.th. [illegible] (Ke.) [illegible] (KR)

4. among, of the number — often with Verb. Part. [illegible] multiply with [illegible] (Gan) add to the rest (Gan) & constantly in math. even [illegible] one of them — [illegible] 40. I, 2) [illegible] (KR)

[illegible] the eldest among them (cf. 5.) [illegible] (KR3) [illegible]

[illegible] a part of it [illegible] (I, 5) (Nal)

[illegible] in the midst of the way — [illegible] (Sat) the story of our conversation

[illegible] (Sat) do not deserve one of these [illegible] (Bhag)

5. The use of ഇൽ for Ablative & Comparative see § 42. A. 3.

[illegible] desire above what is wanted (42.)

അതിൽ പരം (Li) beyond that; [illegible] = 100120

[illegible] (pe) [illegible] thereupon

പോയതിൽ പിന്നെ after he had gone (equally [illegible])

[illegible] the day after the 10th Tula ([illegible])

[illegible] (Chan) ingratitude is my pay for having [illegible]...

6. It often changes with the absolute case & Nouns of mode (§ 35) [illegible] (a. med) [illegible] etc in any way. any how [illegible] (treasures) Bhar.

[illegible] (P.T.)

എല്ലാടവും & എല്ലാടത്തും everywhere etc [illegible] (KR) [illegible] laughed loud (Bhar)

[illegible] (Natiya) played nicely [illegible] speak a little diffusely [illegible]

[illegible] (Bhar) [illegible] (Bhar) [illegible] (Bhar)

[illegible] said plainly — [illegible] (KR) — well

[illegible]

[illegible] (Ag) thick paste

[illegible]

Loc. for Ablative in = of [illegible] = [illegible]

[illegible] in death, when dying (Bhar) an occasion [illegible]

[illegible] (Bhar) [illegible] cheated in play [illegible]

[illegible] (on both [illegible] hands) [illegible]

[illegible] (the 2 younger brothers [illegible]) Bhar (med)

[illegible] (Chan)

[illegible] a ring rolled till to my foot (Chan)

[illegible] when Yama drags the dead through thorns & over stones (Cr.) with ഊടെ

[illegible] (a. med) [illegible] = [illegible]

What has once been seen (in) by Crishna's eyes, alas becomes immediately invisible (= he makes away with it)

hence = Social. f.i. [illegible] which of the 2 parrots was defeated (Sat. Ch.) [illegible]

so also multipl. [illegible] (KR) [illegible] (Chan)

[illegible] (the rest of them) Bhar.

in multiplication always [illegible] (Gan) [illegible]

[illegible] measure [illegible] (a. med)

[illegible] (Ku)

[illegible]

7. In titles the Locative (often with the Vbl. Part. ഉള്ള) has become so current, that ~~this~~ its termination may be treated as a new Nominative f.i.

അങ്ങുന്നു, ഇങ്ങുന്നു (= അങ്ങുള്ളവൻ what stands there = you) you, I.

ഭട്ടതിരിപ്പാട്ടുന്നു (or പാട്ടിന്നു) The Bhattatiri

Acc. നമ്പൂതിരിപ്പാട്ടിലെ വരുത്തി (K.U.) called for the Nambutiri

N.N. തിരുമനസ്സിലെ N.N. നാട്ടിൽ വെച്ചു വാഴുന്നു (Tal.)

Dat. വെട്ടത്തുടയ കോവിലകത്തിലെക്കു [illegible] to the V. [illegible]

Obl. തിരുമുല്പാട്ടിലെ തുണകൊണ്ടു the protection of the Tirumulpad's hand [illegible]

plur. മണ്ഡപത്തുംവാതുക്കൽ Revenue offices (in Travancore) [illegible] (in Cochin [illegible])

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8. The Locative suffices to express the preposition "into" but [illegible] fall on the earth [illegible] for the sake of precision a Local Dative has been created [illegible] (K.R.) [illegible] against [illegible]

[illegible] went to the room, [illegible]

[illegible] (R–L) [illegible] etc. [illegible] will fall on them

[illegible] (Pr) when looking into the mirror

[illegible] (P.T.) sent her to her lover [illegible]

the Loc. Dat. [illegible]

[illegible] added it to our account [illegible] became subject to the Dynasty (cf. 2) (Chan.) thou art king over [illegible]

also [illegible] §41.5. [illegible] makes his ~~way~~ exit [illegible] went straight [illegible] worked into his favour [illegible]

9. The Loc. supplants the Dative occasionally after verbs of giving, bestowing (cf. the first example under 7.) [illegible] (Chan.) [illegible] (Ram.) [illegible] (K.R.) [illegible]

example [illegible] authority [illegible] lover [illegible]

[illegible] (R–[illegible]) [illegible] he granted Royalty [illegible] (K.R. 5) [illegible] (Bhar.)

to that Brahman colony, bestowed on it the [illegible] (prov.)

[illegible] (or [illegible]) – [illegible] commit to Brahma (Bh.) [illegible] (Kollus)

[illegible] (Ram.) [illegible] he committed his kingdom to his son. [illegible] (K.R.)

[illegible] gave it into his keeping (or [illegible]) [illegible] (P.T.) entrusted him with the money [illegible] (K.R.) [illegible] the earth has been laid to thy charge (K.R.)

വക്കൽ (side) is a common substitute for these Locatives (§42. 63.2.) f.i.

അവന്റെ വക്കൽ പുസ്തകം കൊടുത്തയച്ചു sent the book by him (in his hand)

NB. വക്കൽ is a real Noun f.i. [illegible] (H.P.) [illegible] (P.T.) after thy father had obtained a place at Vishnu's side (= had died) rarely [illegible] (Nal.) [illegible] (Pancu.) [illegible] (Bhar.)

10. The Loc. indicates the object in which the various affections of the heart centre, or which they are bestowed. [illegible] (Sab.) fix the heart on V. [illegible] (Nal.)

[illegible] the cause for which [illegible] (Bhar.) if you love me [illegible] (Magu.)

[illegible] (V.Ch.) coveting ground etc. [illegible] (Bhar.) [illegible] (Bhar.)

[illegible] my love for thee [illegible] (Nal.) [illegible] (Sab.) [illegible] (Muc.)

[illegible] (P.T.) kindness towards the poor [illegible]

[illegible] wish to hear, [illegible] (Sab.) [illegible] (Bhar.)

[illegible] (Nal.) [illegible] (Nal.) [illegible] (Sab.)

[illegible] (V.Ch.) meditate on Siva [illegible] thirst for [illegible]

[illegible] (Ram.) he cannot love God, [illegible] aversion to the object of sense (Sab.) [illegible] (Ram.) indifferent to pleasures & pains

[illegible] (V.Ch.) he is quite in love with us [illegible] awe & reference respecting Brahmans [illegible] (Bhar.)

[illegible] (Nal.) [illegible] (V.Ch.) stand in awe of death & judgment [illegible] (Bhar.)

[illegible] (Bhar.) [illegible] (K.R.)

[illegible] grief about it (here the Instr. nearly identical with Loc.)

[illegible] ought to be clear by the [illegible]

in Comp. [illegible] (Sabari) my love for thee [illegible] (Nal.) [illegible]

(also [illegible] (cf. 11.) [illegible] none have compassion on animals (Hari. [illegible]) [illegible] (Bhar.)

(lit. animals being the object) "against" [illegible] (& Dat. [illegible])

three Locatives [illegible] (Vet. Char.) whom of these youths should you like most?

& also Loc. Dat. [illegible] (Bhar.)

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11. The S. Locative absol. is in Mal. generally rendered by [illegible] f.i. [illegible] "when he was old" [illegible] in po. [illegible] "in the case of age"
A similar Locative occurs also in Mal. po.

[illegible] ~~are~~ if there be men deserving of punishment, let him exercise on them the duty of the sceptre (stick)
[illegible] (V. U.) if he have enemies [illegible] that is [illegible] in the case of the poor, let the King view all that is done to them as done to himself & look to their salvation. (V.U.)

§ 44 Pronouns

A. The personal pronouns being real nouns, all what has been stated about the apposition & subordination of the Noun is applicable to them also. But there are some peculiarities about their use which require to be treated of separately.

1. The pronouns in general are not used so freely as in the European languages. Where the subject cannot be mistaken, they are generally dispensed with; and if they be used, a peculiar emphasis rests on them f.i. ഞാൻ ജ്യേഷ്ഠനെക്കണ്ടു I saw (my) elder brother – ഇനി കല്പനപോലെ ചെയ്യാം (I) shall do according to (your) order. [illegible] he killed (his) mother. But if another subject be introduced, the pronoun representing it is inserted, in the case required at the place where the turn occurs f.i. [illegible] in order that (I) may cut a jackfruit, hand (me) ~~your~~ the knife you use for cutting the Areca skin. Here both ഞാൻ & നീ ~~are~~ would be unnecessary additions. [illegible] this he took up assisted by his foster mother

NB. The possessives are in general little liked.+ The S. adjective സ്വ, സ്വന്തം may often replace them f.i. നീ സ്വദേശം വിട്ടു you left (your) own country. – In higher language സ്വ- serves for similar compounds സ്വകാര്യം (my, thy, his, our etc.) own business.

2. Any person speaking of himself may use ഞാൻ; if he wishes to appear humble, he uses അടിയൻ ( ): also the demonstrative ഇ stands for the first person with rather a humble colour f.i. a wife [illegible] (KR) [illegible] (Kei) [illegible] (po) [illegible] give to me that [illegible] don't [illegible] that [illegible] (KU) [illegible] moved from their resolution [illegible] generally a Raja says always നാം, നിന്റെ [illegible] a Brahman also [illegible] my wife" – a king begs another [illegible] (KU) – we (excluding the person addressed) ഞങ്ങൾ, humbler അടിയങ്ങൾ, we your servants. Servants identifying themselves with master's interest, call his [illegible] (KU) [illegible] of a minister
Inferiors are addressed by നീ, superiors with നിങ്ങൾ, [illegible] f.i. അടിയൻ ഇനി [illegible] I now ask your leave – [illegible] your wife (to a Brahman) [illegible] she has sent thee away – [illegible] (KU) to King. The safest word for "you" in common intercourse is താൻ (= Hindust. آپ), higher [illegible], or the [illegible] 1st pers. honorif. (Nal) [illegible] (Nal) here നാം = [illegible] but [illegible] (Nal) your [illegible] etc. as well [illegible]

[illegible]

-[illegible] (Bhar) in these 4 cases - - - - untruth may be told

[illegible] (Kei N.) [illegible] (Ram) as when one seeing a piece of rope supposes it to be a snake

[illegible] (prov.) as child

with adj. compos. [illegible]

[illegible] (Vet. Ch.)

[illegible] (Chan.)

[illegible] (= [illegible] KU)

+ except for emphasis f.i. [illegible] how could I have lived without seeing with mine eyes thy face (to a recovered son) (Bhr.) [illegible] if you say that within my hearing [illegible] (Kei N.)

[illegible] (KR)

also ഞാൻ is often preceded by the demonstrative f.i. [illegible] (po) this I, I here" [illegible] (Vet. Chan.) the King will love us less (lit. these us")

[illegible] I am surely not more excited than you (Bhr.)

[illegible] your name (Chan.)

title which gives dignity to the person f.i. [illegible] (be it according to) your Majesty's will, [illegible], [illegible] (to a European)

Also നാം (properly you and I, we both parties) is often used in the oblique cases for „yours" – a servant identifying his master's interest with his, may say: [illegible] (Ch. K.U) that must become ours (= yours)

തിരു (Tadbh. of ശ്രീ) is used for an honourific Possessive f.i. [illegible] the king governed his (the Royal) country [illegible] (Devi) with her 8 arms [illegible]

[illegible] „your foot" – [illegible], „your holy foot" = you f.i. [illegible] „by your injunction" [illegible] (KR) he will save

[illegible], [illegible] may be viewed as honourifics of the 3d person.

3. The reflexive pronoun is in general used as in the European languages, but there are cases in which it stands for [illegible],

f.i. [illegible] the Br's anointed another king, & he (the deposed king) went to Meora. Here [illegible] might have appeared to refer to the new king, but താൻ acc. to a construction ad sensum, shows that it is the subject of the former history, the superseded king who goes to M.

[illegible] (Bhar) as she had no children of her own [illegible] (Bhar) [illegible] (prov) [illegible] (Coh) as for our king that we ourselves Sanscrit compounds [illegible] – [illegible] f.i. [illegible] = [illegible] [illegible] (Bhar) those like to them (or to himself)

[illegible] the ex [illegible] (the old) [illegible] the ex inquires after the health of the his friend, just returned.

In many passages the Demonstrative is found for where we should expect the reflexive. This use may be termed incorrect, but is based on a desire to distinguish different subjects more satisfactorily f.i. [illegible] the foolish think that for all men there is no refuge but themselves. ([illegible] might refer to [illegible] & give the meaning, that every man is his own refuge)

[illegible] he cannot mean to cheat his own brother

[illegible] the servant went (from her mistresses) to her own house

NB. remark that താൻ stands mostly for the indefinite subject „one" especially in proverbs [illegible] (Nala) [illegible] (Bhar) & the respect shown to one by his castepeople when meeting [illegible] one might to exult in time of fortune, all show pity to foreign distress (Bhar)

[illegible] (Chan) all tremble at his name, [illegible] by instinct [illegible]

4. The adverbial use of the reflexive pronoun is then [illegible] (Nala) [illegible] f.i. [illegible] if any should not return within 30 days he would kill such an one (Ram)

a. താനേ, [illegible] by himself, alone f.i. [illegible] (Nala) [illegible] by themselves [illegible] he can not spend the family property by himself [illegible] (KR) how can I alone get [illegible] hence the strange compd [illegible] he gave it himself. [illegible] (Bhar) quite by himself [illegible] (KR) fell by themselves, on account of [illegible] Verb [illegible] all the indepdt (KR) those of whom each was [illegible] (KR) [illegible] = [illegible] sufficient to himself

b. തന്നെ (the obl. case) by itself even, just, only – (provincially = yes) [illegible] he lay down alone. [illegible] (Chan) if so then I am even king [illegible] (Chan) before me wheeam [illegible] (fly) [illegible] died by itself, [illegible]

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[illegible] he was the man, [illegible] just so [illegible] (KR) even you will find it so at last

[illegible] (a. med) [illegible] superfluous: [illegible] in either.

c. താൻ – താൻ either or (in poetry) – in other places, as well, as [illegible] (a. med) [illegible] (Sab.) [illegible] (Amar. Sar.) If a fraction [illegible] (Kh?) contained in the first or 3d term [illegible] (a. med)

[illegible] devoted to me (Siwa) or to Vishnu [illegible] (KR) the prince showed neither fear nor grief nor perturbation [illegible] it will be a source of grief to us as well as to others [illegible] (Gan) [illegible] (Gan) [illegible] whether you go or stay, in either case – [illegible] (Gan) divide into 2, 4 or more equal parts, [illegible] If he either speak or act unlovely (Bha) [illegible] he not only will not gain his desires, but even go to hell [illegible] (Ram)

d. താനും „even thus, notwithstanding", „yea even" [illegible]

[illegible] (V.Ch) however stores & treasures be increased, yet does he never like to give charity

[illegible] (KR) [illegible] (A.V.) and yet it is found in many Scriptures [illegible] (KR) he should like to tell thee & yet feels some backwardness

[illegible] (I had many difficulties) yet did I succeed in the business

[illegible] (Bhar) yet I find it difficult to ask

[illegible] (Bhar) [illegible] (KR) he did then not know even the least of th–

[illegible] (Coh) [illegible] as we have [illegible] something like to [illegible] (KR) [illegible] (KR) how often soever [illegible]

താൻ alone. [illegible] (KR) whatever troubles may fall on me

= [illegible]

5. Distributive pronouns are obtained in 3 different ways
[illegible] repet. [illegible]

a) from the reflexive pronoun (sing. or plur.)
subst. [illegible] (K.U.) they all went to their respective homes (or താന്താന്റെ)
[illegible] (Chan) [illegible] each one walks as he likes [illegible] (Bhar)

N.B. These forms with long vowels seem unknown in the South, but are common in prose compositions [illegible]

In poetry [illegible] (A.V.) [illegible] (K.U.) [illegible] (A.V.) All the Gods may grant the bliss they severally enjoy to their respective worshippers — or [illegible] — [illegible] other Gods give, each what he can (Sab.) [illegible] (Bha)

b. [illegible] from ഓരോ — [illegible] they stated their several [illegible] [illegible] hearing him thus speaking the different words related [illegible] to give to each of the (2) women her part (of the child) — [illegible] would also be similar in the use of other numerals [illegible] right (Bha) each (of these [illegible] wives) had 10 children [illegible] (a med)

c. from The Demonstrative in all genders & numbers
[illegible] (or [illegible]) [illegible] he gave to each of them his name [illegible] the shepherdess with a mind easily seizing the circumstances of the moment. [illegible] — [illegible] Divers castes [illegible] gave to each his due

NB. The Neutr. pl. rarely [illegible] (Bhar) passed thro' [illegible] by infinitely [illegible] grandeur

6. The Reciprocal pronoun is the Locative of the 2 plurals belonging to the reflexive, തങ്ങളിൽ relating to the 3d person, തമ്മിൽ to subjects in any person: [illegible] (Bhar) the armies met [illegible] (or [illegible]) both quarrelled with each other (P.T.) [illegible] (Nala) [illegible] (to more than 2 persons) [illegible] (K.U.) (K.U.) from each other
തമ്മിൽ [illegible] what is the difference among, between them (see Locat. [illegible]) [illegible] (Kt. Char) [illegible] looked at each other (Bha)
[illegible] (~~Often with~~ and) അന്യോന്യം S. (= [illegible]) ~~[illegible]~~ may be substituted for it as Adverb or in composition [illegible] (Bha) [illegible] (Bhar) killed one another [illegible] (A.V.) as love between husband & wife (but തമ്മിൽ may here stand simply as Article cf. 7.) [illegible] (Nala) [illegible] (KR) [illegible] one may compare them with each other [illegible] (KR) when [illegible] seem opposed to each other [illegible] or അന്യോന്യം [illegible] or [illegible] [illegible] (Bhar) rivalry increases between them

Similar is the use of ഒന്ന് in the example of § 36 IV. 2: [illegible] [illegible] (Nal) [illegible] = തമ്മിൽ സ. or അന്യോന്യം [illegible] (Bhar) [illegible] (KR) for the first person: [illegible] (Bhar) friendship between us also for the second [illegible] (Ram) you will [illegible] for one another [illegible] (Nala)

NB. തമ്മിൽ may at the same time have the power of the article (see 7.) so that the 2 preceding nouns need only be placed in the Nominative (= substitute) [illegible] — [illegible] (Bhar) the battle between G. and the host of the Gods [illegible] (P.T.) [illegible] also for the 1st person (Bhar) [illegible] we & they (the Pandawas) must try to come to terms.

NB doubly expressed [illegible] (Nal) that you be united to each other for the 2d [illegible] (Bhr) [illegible] (Nal 3) after singul. [illegible] (Chan) your words do not agree (the former with the latter)
[illegible] for the 2d (1st) [illegible] (K.C. 114, 9) as long as you were away from each other [illegible] (118, 10)

[illegible] (Bhar) women if they have no children born by each themselves

with the 2d person [illegible] (Bhr)

[illegible] (Ch) each thought to [illegible]

Sanscrit pron. [illegible] (KR) all were content with their several positions in life [illegible] (KR.)

[illegible] (K.R. 4) = [illegible]

[illegible] what [illegible] (Chan)

[illegible] (Nal) ought to die for one another [illegible] (KR) Ram & Laksh. are[illegible] but half [illegible] each other [illegible] (Can. Ins) the first 2 terms are to be interchanged [illegible] (Nal 3) [illegible]

NB [illegible] (Nal) one rejoicing in the other

Doubly expressed [illegible] (KR)

+ later [illegible] (Pr. [illegible])
[illegible] reconcord

similar [illegible] [illegible] not stopping to talk amongst ourselves [illegible] (Bha) [illegible] (Ch) if it become public [illegible] (Chy) by the rule of God we become separated from each other [illegible] there is a difference between wife & friend

[illegible] (KR 4)

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7. There is a kind of article in the higher dialect, which might have been treated of in the Chapter of Apposition, (ആ § 34. IV, 2. e) we may call it the postpositive Article as ആ is the prepositive one. It consists in an Apposition to the Noun of either the Reflexive or Demonstrative pronoun

N. [illegible] (Bhar)

a. sing. obl. case. വിഷ്ണു തൻ [illegible] (Sat) he went into Vishnu's presence

നാന്മുഖൻ തൻ [illegible] (Sahad) those born of the fourfaced (Brahma's) face

after S. Loc. [illegible] (KR)

Loc. [illegible], or [illegible] upon the Vipula hill

[illegible] (Cg.) in the lion's mouth

gen. മാതാവു തന്റെ ദാസി the mother's servant

often after a series of Appositions [illegible] (Bhar)

Nom. [illegible] (Bhar) the Nymphs were born (as men) [illegible] (C.Ch)

gen. abl. (for acc. [illegible] he taught the [illegible] (Bhar)

Plur. gen. [illegible] (K.U) the land of those Nambutiris

[illegible] (KU) Now let the Br's look to their heads

[illegible] (Ch 50, 2)

[illegible]

(in po) [illegible] the motion of antelopes (Bhag)

[illegible] (Bhar)

acc. [illegible] will visit the harlots (Sahad)

Loc. [illegible] with the 7 Rishis [illegible] (KR)

[illegible] (KR) [illegible] (KR)

the plur. of the Noun with the Art. in Singular: [illegible] (Sah.) [illegible] (KR)

Loc. [illegible] (V.Ch) in the case of enemies let them be quenched (cf. Loc. II)

In the latter case the necessity of the Singular is plain, as [illegible] or [illegible] might be taken for the Reciprocal Pronoun. This seeming irregularity quite accords with the use of ആ before Plurals (§ 34.). With Neutre Nouns (f.i. Bhag. [illegible] he filled the coppervessels with oil) it is yet less objectionable

(In the C. L. the plural is hardly occurring. f.i. [illegible] – [illegible]

The plur. after 2 nouns … [illegible] (Nala) of those [illegible] (Bhar)

[illegible] (Cg) [illegible] (Bhar)

× Numerals ([illegible] the 3. Bhar) [illegible] (Bhar) the names of those beauties

Even Pronouns × receive this article: [illegible] (Bhar) [illegible] (pers. adv.)

[illegible] fond intercourse with them will increase (Sahad)

([illegible] rarely prepositive [illegible] this universe & those Gods beginning with Indra (H. N. K)

[illegible] (KR) Rama defeated all those sorceries

b.) The use of the Demonstrative as Article enters even into the common language: f.i. [illegible], [illegible] mean the King, the Saheb – & ~~many nouns~~ the terminations [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] (   ) show yet in a number of words the restrictive, definite power of the Pronoun, from which they are taken f.i. [illegible] the lazy, [illegible] the Nambi

[illegible] (in Doc) the current day

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In po. often [illegible] the Gods, [illegible] the men, [illegible] (Nala) those jugglers (their Gods)

but especially [illegible] f.i. [illegible] such the glory of this temple [illegible] (KR) may Hanuman shall not suffer from fire

after plurals [illegible] (V.Ch) [illegible] (Bhar) from her was born Anala

he must be well exercised both in arms defensive & offensive (or read [illegible])

sometimes with the prepositive [illegible] in the moment when he stayed (V.Ch) or with [illegible] (KR)

Like ആ it often becomes a mere expletive, & is placed where the metre likes it

[illegible] when it was noon (C.Ch)

[illegible] if any of us should see (Cr) = [illegible]

[illegible] with the Kings (= [illegible]) [illegible] (Bhg) [illegible] marg. 103.

To [illegible] chiefly with Verbs [illegible] (Bhr) = [illegible] see relati partt.

also [illegible] where is Ushna (Bhr) [illegible] for [illegible] (Bhg)

[illegible] – [illegible] f.i.

8. The Demonstratives ഈ, ആ are prefixed not to Nouns only, but also to pronouns ([illegible] "A. M." ~~the~~ you who are here", [illegible] (KR) [illegible] me here") to Numerals [illegible] of those 4. [illegible] (MM)

to [illegible] (Cg) [illegible] (Cg) [illegible] to us all, who are here (Bhar) [illegible] (Cg)

and to participles f.i. [illegible] the Perumal who thus went away (K.U) [illegible] (KU) the people that say thus

[illegible] the P. whom they then brought (others read [illegible])

[illegible] as I have now heard read [illegible] (Bhar) it is unjust that you thus curse me

[illegible] this advice of the ass (or [illegible] this my advice)

[illegible] the thing (thus, now, here) said.

in C. Given to other parts of Verb [illegible] (Cg) [illegible] (Cg) if we now begin [illegible] (Cg) these trees [illegible] are Rama's arrow

They are affixed to the Verb, to form the Rel. Participles (cf. § 48)

NB. The Analogy of Numeral Apposition (f.i. [illegible] §36) perhaps also affectation of Sanscrit rules has given rise to an adjectivic use of അതു ഇതു similar to that of ആ, ഈ f.i.:

(in po) അതുകാലം, അതുപൊഴുതു that time

[illegible] (KR)

നിത്യമല്ലിതു ദേഹം (= ഈ ദേഹം) this body is not immortal

also in adjectivic stems [illegible] (Bhr) an easy fight

But with the particle ഏ (and perhaps ഉം) this adjectivic use has become regularly adopted in the spoken language

അതെപ്രകാരം in that same manner, അതുംവണ്ണം and in like manner (if not euphonic change for the obl. അതിൻ വ.)

അതെ is used like [illegible] for our "yes, just so"

[illegible] (KR) is this the reward he deserved

even after noun [illegible] (Vilv)

also in plurals, [illegible] (MM) in these 9 difficult cases of wounds — [illegible] in these 3 extracts (a med)

B. 1. The Interrogative pronoun, when used for the direct question may be put at the head of the sentence when it is followed by the finite verb or the Predicate in form of a Noun

ഏതു നിന്നെ [illegible] — ഏതു ചെയ്തു — ഏവൻ ഉണ്ടു

ഏതു നല്ല what is good? [illegible] (Vilv) what can it possibly be

also with Condit. [illegible] (KR)

But in the general the Interrogative closes the sentence, and for this purpose the finite Verb is changed into a Personal Noun of the Rel. part. (mostly the Neutre)

[illegible] (Bh.) which of these 2 is my real self

[illegible] എന്തു (St.) which is the God that may remove my sin, which the ~~[illegible]~~ proper prayer?

നിന്നെ വേലെക്കാക്കിയതാർ who is it that has put thee to the work

[illegible] (Kei N.) [illegible] (KR)

[illegible] എന്തു കൊണ്ടു why is it that it should not be done

[illegible] — [illegible] (KR) with whom is he at war (form of the Social)? [illegible] (Bhar) which Rishi has cursed thee

[illegible] example p. 80 IV. 2 [illegible]

The reason why the neutre of the Rel. part. is chosen for interrogative sentences, is the same for which ഏതു has been so much more employed than ഏവൻ, ഏവൾ. Both forms have been recommended by the uncertainty in which they leave us about gender or number. A man hearing a noise before the door asks ആരവിടെ who (male or fem. sing. or plur) is there? If he did ask ഏവൻ അവിടെ he would already betray a knowledge that the noise proceeds from a single person, & him a male. The neutre is just as vague. hence I ask ഇങ്ങു വരുന്നതു ആർ (K. K.) who is (or are) that (whole of persons) which comes here? And the answer may be ഇതു സൂര്യദേവനാകുന്നു this is the Sun God. or ഇതു രാജാവു (King & followers) ഇതു ഞാൻ It is I

t. p. 96 നിന്റെ [illegible] (KR) is the not [illegible] the firstborn who has the next claim

J. p. 140 [illegible] (Nal)

[illegible]

NB. for the adjectiv use of the Interr. see §36. Here I only remark that the form യാതു is used for direct question only in poetry

എങ്ങു [illegible] H. where shall I now go

[illegible] (Nal)

[illegible] (Sah)

എന്തു വിളി what cry? [illegible] (Ram)

ഇവർ — [illegible] (KR)

എന്തു standing alone adjectivic

[illegible] (Vilv) = [illegible]

Indefinite or rather interr[illegible] [illegible] §135 addit[illegible]

many Interrogatives in one sentence എന്തൊക്കെ [illegible] [illegible] (Bhg)

2. The same Interrogative will also be used for the indirect question f.i. ദേവിക്കിപ്രകാരം വരുവാൻ കാരണം എന്തെന്ന് അറിയേണ്ടതിന്നു in order to know what the cause of it might be — ശിക്ഷ ഏതു വരും എന്നറിഞ്ഞില്ല

but only when the context shows that the question is not yet solved. "He learnt what punishment he would have to undergo" — the kind of punishment is known to the person interested, therefore not ഏതു ശിക്ഷ, but ഇന്ന ശിക്ഷ.

To a question [illegible] on the answer ഇന്നവൻ എന്ന [illegible] [illegible] none knows to whom but God (Bhar)

Thus നല്ലത് ഇന്നത് എന്ന് ഏതും അറിയാതെ (H.V.) not knowing at all wherein goodness consists

ഇന്നതെന്നും ഇന്നതു [illegible] [illegible] (Vet. Kar) walked as in a dream minding neither stones nor thorns etc.

ഇന്ന പാപങ്ങൾക്കു ഇന്ന ഇന്ന നരകം എന്ന് അരുൾ ചെയ്ക (Sab.) Tell me which are the hell punishments awarded to each sin

lit. if one do these & these sins, this & this will be his hell"

ഇന്നനേരമെന്നും ഇന്നവരോടെന്നും ഇന്നവണ്ണം എന്നും [illegible] (Bhz) you cannot define when? with whom? how?

in guess [illegible] [illegible] (Nal.) ഇന്ന ദിവസം എ. പ. he fixed on such & such a day for the term

ഇന്നവനും തമ്പിമാരും കൂടെ (doc.) N.N. with his younger brothers has purchased [illegible] (Ka 89, 9)

ഒരുത്തൻ ഇന്നവൻ എന്നറിയാം one may know what man he is

[illegible] ഇന്നവ [illegible] ഇന്നവ എന്ന് എല്ലാം [illegible] Tell me what is the food of the different countries you saw & what kind of them are bad. (Bhr)

അവൻ പറഞ്ഞതിന്ന് എന്നറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ (here ഏതു might also be used) I cannot determine what he meant.

ഇന്നവൻ ഇന്നവണ്ണം — [illegible] (Bhar) tell how each of the Gods had to be incarnated in his wellknown form [illegible] numerals (Kg.) how describe what they were [illegible] likened to

[illegible] also ഇന്നതിന്ന is used for this purpose [illegible] say how I can accomplish it (Bhar)

3. The use of the Interrog. as Indefinite (see §36) is deeply rooted in the language. ആർ വന്നു, അവൻ എവിടെ പോയി may in common language signify "some one came, he went somewhere" = who? where? being unknown. [illegible] (P.T.) [illegible] (Bhr) we shall all become despicable

ഇന്നവണ്ണം [illegible] ഇന്നവൻ [illegible] (Chan) who is it for whom these seats are placed

[illegible] no foe [illegible] wishing anything else

നമ്മിൽ ആരും [illegible] (Kg) none failed to come

The addition of ഉം generalizes the Interrogative, chiefly before Negatives

ഒരിക്കൽ ഒരുത്തനും ചാകണം (Cr.) every body must once die

ഇവിടെ എന്ത് ചെയ്യാവതും (V.Ch) what can then possibly be done

[illegible] ഒന്നും ഇല്ല no disease at all. [illegible]

[illegible] (Kg) whatever else my boy may have purloined

ഉം Not required where other Indefinites with ഉം accompany: [illegible] [illegible] (V.Ch) and yields to ഒ f.i. [illegible]

adject. [illegible] (Anc)

The addition of the conditionals ആകിലും, ആയാലും, എങ്കിലും, എന്നാലും have the same power as the simple ഉം, whoever, whatever it be"

[illegible] (KR)

~~Repetition~~ [illegible] (KR 5)

[illegible] in question [illegible]

4. The Interrogative serves for the Relative in general propositions; f.i. with the finite Verb

[illegible] (P.T.) [illegible] (Kan)

[illegible] (Vyav. Mal) [illegible] (KR 5)

[illegible] (H.V.) [illegible]

[illegible] (A.N.K.) what ever is seen is Narayana's image, what ever done, his service (or worship) is ....

(Ram) so long as the [illegible] with the soul be [illegible]

With the Conditional ആരൊരുത്തൻ ഭയം ഉണ്ടായാൽ നില്ക്കേണ്ട if any one fear, he need not remain = whoever fears let him go

[illegible] (KR)

നിനക്കു ബലം എത്ര ഉണ്ടെന്നാൽ അത്ര ധൈര്യം ഉണ്ടായാൽ if you had as much courage as strength [illegible] (Bhar)

[illegible] (KR)

[illegible] whatever the sun's rays touch becomes clear

[illegible] (Bhar) [illegible]

[illegible] (KR)

[illegible] (Bhg)

Interrog. dependent on Rel. [illegible]

Instead of the conditional, the finite Verb with [illegible], ~~which adds~~ ~~force to the question (fi [illegible], [illegible]~~ ~~what can it possibly be~~ ~~[illegible], [illegible], [illegible]~~ [illegible] what for? why in all the ~~world? this certainly I could not determine~~) [illegible]
may generalize the Relative sentence [illegible] [illegible] ([illegible])

[illegible]
go where you like you will only get what fate has decreed to you
[illegible]

or [illegible]
fi in Nal. [illegible] etc [illegible] (He, who caused [illegible] & [illegible] to marry, is the cause of your union) [illegible] ([illegible] Rand

4. The Interrogatives cannot be used for promiscuous Relative sentences, the language having provided for them by the Rel. participles. They occur however sometimes, as Relatives, chiefly in comparisons: ([illegible] (P.T.) [illegible] litt: „how happy do you feel yourself! I feel myself just as unhappy" = I am as unh. as you are. ([illegible] (Bhg.) [illegible] (where [illegible] was)
The interrog. may then even follow the Demonstr. proposition [illegible]
[illegible] (V.Ch)
As the rays of the Sun penetrate the earth so the arteries spread from the heart thro' the whole body (എന്നപോലെ „just so" connects the 2d half with the first.)
[illegible], [illegible]
[illegible], etc [illegible]

5. The Interrogative enters often in statements, for the purpose of filling up any imperfections left in ~~of~~ the just preceding sentence fi: [illegible] (Bhar.) a wife is she, who as [illegible]
a ~~mother~~ Brahmini bears a child described as most wonderful. [illegible] who was it (follows the name „Sankara Acharya" which had been as it were forgo[illegible] in the ~~foregoing~~ epithets given of the infant)
[illegible] – [illegible] – [illegible]
[illegible] etc, there are 5 kinds of freeholders, that may act with their property without asking the consent of heirs. Who are these? Kings, Brahmans, Sanyasis etc

Generally the conditionals of എന്നു „say" are added to this Interrogative f.i. [illegible] he said something. If one ask, what? (here it follows) = said as follows. Thus [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] ~~etc~~ may serve to introduce descriptions of the manner or cause, ~~of~~ which the preceding sentence could not hold. These turns are tempting to Europeans, because they seem to offer an equivalent for our Conjunctions „for" etc, but they occur very rarely in native writings, excepting [illegible], which ushers in the speech of a person, the subject of a letter etc

[illegible]
[illegible] ([illegible])

[illegible]

example is Lit. Ser. p. 20 long train of relatives

In praise – with Partic neutr = finite Verb
[illegible] ([illegible]) [illegible]
[illegible]
Without thee o Goddess who (Dev M)
[illegible]
[illegible] (Dev M)
[illegible] (Gan)
the more pointy, the more accurate [illegible] it will become
[illegible] (Gan)
[illegible] (KR)

In translation [illegible] (Vy. Mal) [illegible] (Vyak. Pr.)
([illegible] (KR)

[illegible]
the 3 meanings are as follows [illegible]

Grammar am

9 1

P 45

§1

The Malayalam or Kerala language (മലയാഴ്- മലയാഴ്മ-കേരളഭാഷ) professes to have the letters and powers of the Sanscrit Alphabet.
These letters are

1. Vowels അ ആ ഇ ഈ (or ഈ) ഉ ഊ ഋ ൠ
സ്വരങ്ങൾ ă ā i ī ŭ ū ṛ ṝ

ഌ ൡ ഏ ഐ ഓ ഔ
ḷu ḷū ē ai ō au

with അം (Anuswāram) and അഃ (Visargam).
am ah

2. Consonants: (വ്യഞ്ജനങ്ങൾ)	Tenues	Aspiratae	Mediae	Aspiratae	Nasales	Corresponding Vowels	Consonants
a. Gutturals (കണ്ഠ്യം)	ക k	ഖ k^c	ഗ g	ഘ g^c	ങ ng	അആ	ഹ
b. Palatals (താലവ്യം)	ച c̀	ഛ $c̀^c$	ജ j	ഝ j^c	ഞ gny	ഇ ഈ ഏ ഐ	ശ യ
c. Cerebrals or Linguals (മൂൎദ്ധന്യം)	ട ṭ	ഠ $ṭ^c$	ഡ ḍ	ഢ $ḍ^c$	ണ ṇ	(ഋ ൠ)	ഷ ര
d. Dentals (ദന്ത്യം)	ത t	ഥ t^c	ദ d	ധ d^c	ന n	(ഌ ൡ)	സ ല
e. Labials (ഓഷ്ഠ്യം)	പ p	ഫ p^c	ബ b	ഭ b^c	മ m	ഉ ഊ ഓ ഔ	വ

f. not classed (അവൎഗ്ഗം) യ ര ല വ ശ ഷ സ ഹ ക്ഷ
y r l v,w ś ṣ s h ksh

NB. Their names akāram, kakāram etc
Their powers are to be learnt from Sanscrit

§2.

But the Malayalam Alphabet as well as the other Peninsular (or Drāvida, ദ്രാവിഡ) languages has in fact an Alphabet different from the Sanscrit. This, preserved in Tamil & the one still in use with the Māpillas of the Coast, has only the following letters:

UB Tübingen

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